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(AMERICAN CLASSICS IN HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE #14)

CABOT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY

ON THE CAREERS OF

THE CABOTS

BASED UPON AN INDEPENDENT EXAMINATION

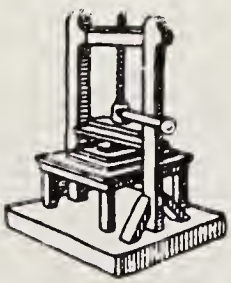
OF THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

BY

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP

BURT FRANKLIN: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND REFERENCE SERIES #99

(AMERICAN CLASSICS IN HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE #14)



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PREFATORY NOTE

A SMALL CABOT BIBLIOGRAPHY prepared at the suggestion of Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, for use during the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of John Cabot's visit to North America, was the origin of the present volume. In the hope of making that bibliography more widely and more permanently useful, the scope of the work has been greatly extended, and an effort has been made to include in it a description of every publication which has influenced noticeably the popular or the scholarly conceptions of John and Sebastian Cabot, or which is likely to prove useful to those who wish to study the careers of the Cabots and their contemporaries.

A list of those to whom the compiler is indebted for suggestions and for assistance, would include the names of nearly every writer who took a part in the anniversary discussions of the Cabots' achievements. With every other student of the period of discovery, his greatest obligations are to Henry Harrisse, whose researches have made it possible to arrive at approximately definitive opinions in regard to the men who revealed to England and to Europe the westward way to America. The Introductory Essay tries to set forth fully, fairly and without prejudice, the facts upon which some of these opinions are established.

The printer and the compiler of these pages have been separated by the Atlantic Ocean during the composition of the volume. The care and attention of the proof-room at

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the Chiswick Press, and the diligent oversight with which Mr. Henry N. Stevens has watched every detail throughout the preparation of the volume, have saved those who will use this work from many annoying errors. Nevertheless, in a work of this description, containing numerous references to specific passages in a large number of widely different books, it is reasonable to suppose that many mistakes may not have been detected. The compiler, and the publishers, ask for the indulgence of the reader, in respect to these Errata, in the words of two ancient authors quoted below.

PROVIDENCE,
RHODE ISLAND.

TO THE READER

"Who faulteth not, liueth not; who mendeth faults is commended: The Printer hath faulted a little: it may be the author oversighted more. Thy paine (Reader) is the least; then erre not thou most by misconstruing or sharpe censuring; least thou be more vncharitable, then either of them hath been heedlesse: God amend and guide vs all."—FOULKE ROBARTES, *The Revenue of the Gospel is tythes.*—*Cambridge*, 1613. 4to.

"Reader, *Carthagena* was of the mind, that unto those *Three Things* which the Ancients held Impossible, there should be added this *Fourth*, to find a Book Printed without *Errata's*. It seems, the Hands of *Briareus*, and the Eyes of *Argus*, will not prevent them."—DR. COTTON MATHER, *Magnalia Christi Americana. London*, 1702. Fol.

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INTRODUCTORY ESSAY

The marginal numbers refer to the books and documents described under these numbers in the Bibliography.

THE CAREERS OF THE CABOTS.

THE commercial, social, and intellectual life of fifteenth-century Europe centred in Venice. The Venetian merchants sent their fleets of galleys to every port in what was then the world of European civilization, and everywhere they controlled that best of monopolies which belongs to the largest dealer and the soundest credit. Genoa had rivalled Venice in every field during the preceding century, when the introspection of the mediæval mind was giving place to ideas of a larger world and a broader humanity than could be seen and known in any single city. Genoa, facing the wrong end of the Mediterranean, did its full share of the work of opening the trade routes of the Middle Ages, and in establishing commercial intercourse upon a peaceful, regular basis. But gradually Venice gained the leading position, and therefore we now hear very little of the youth and glory of the

rival city in which were born and on whose bottoms were bred the men who did more than the sons of any other city to open up the unknown world. England, meantime, was beginning to take a hand in the affairs of Europe, very much as the full-blooded, clear-headed country lad enters into the life of the metropolitan cousins who offer him a place in their city office. All over Europe men's hands and brains were filled with the new learning, the new ideas, the new things to do, which the Renaissance brought out of the infinite into the real and the practical. Beyond Europe, to the south, lay Africa, along whose western shores the sailors of Prince Henry of Portugal were slowly and persistently feeling their way. To the east lay the far distant somewhere where grandeur and wealth had been seen by Marco Polo. Nearer, and blocking the way thither, the Turk had settled down to enforce his laws which permitted no dealings with the infidel Christians. To the north and the west of Europe rolled the black waters, out of which now and again came some storm-tossed, heaven-protected mariner returning with tales of distant island-havens of refuge and of promise.

A crew of English sailors in the closing years of the fifteenth century announced to Europe their discovery of a new land beyond the North Atlantic waters. To their leader England is indebted for her proud claim to priority in the revelation to the Christian world of the fairest inheritance of the British race. He was a son of Genoa, where he was

born before the middle of the century ; at Venice he received his inspiration to maritime ambitions; in England he found the co-operation and the support which made his great achievement possible.

John Cabot, this English discoverer of America, lived and did his work apparently without a thought of the interest future generations might have in him and his career. Of his character and personality nothing whatever is now known. Scarcely more can be found out about his life before and after the voyage which showed Englishmen the way to North America. In the year 1476 Zuan Caboto, as he was (538)
called, had been a recorded resident of Venice for fifteen years, and in consideration of this probation he (224)
was admitted to citizenship in the Republic. At one time he travelled to the marts of Mecca, where he talked with men who told him of trafficking at other markets far away towards the north-east, where they (190)
traded with merchants who came from yet a further east. At another time he visited Lisbon and the cities of Spain, where, or elsewhere, he came in con- (7)
tact with ideas and suggestions which were the (532)
common property of the travelling, thinking men of his time—ideas about the shape of the world and suggestions as to its remotest characteristics. Eventually he went to England, and there he settled down to follow the trade of merchandising in London and (213)
Bristol.

The trading voyage to Iceland very early became (238)
a part of the yearly routine of the Bristol sailors and (420)

(301) merchant venturers. The settles about the Bristol
(419) firesides to which Cabot was welcomed had long since grown familiar with tales told by the returning mariners of wonderful islands in the Western ocean, away from the tracks of commerce, and of strange adventures befallen those who had sailed in search of these mysterious lands. The last of these voyages,
(243) undertaken by one who was styled the Master-Mariner of England, was a matter of recent occurrence when Cabot went to Bristol. Like most of its predecessors, this voyage had almost succeeded, and the listener must have felt sure, as he heard the story, that where so many had tried there must be some reality to reward the persistent searcher. Cabot, supplementing and explaining the theories of his
(219) Bristol neighbours by what he had heard and seen
(303) during his life in the Mediterranean lands, can have had little difficulty in persuading the West Country merchants—ever anxious to extend and broaden the
(573) scope of their activities—to aid him in his projects for solving the mystery of what lay westward from
(243) Ireland. For nearly a decade, it would seem, he
(7) persisted in his efforts to find the land in that
(279) Western ocean. At last he succeeded, and one morning in June, 1497, less than a score of Englishmen, with John Cabot as their leader, anchored their craft upon an unknown coast. A few weeks later,
(138) on August 10, John Cabot kneeled before the English king, and presented him with the discoverer's claim to a new world.

The story of this voyage, upon which Englishmen are accustomed to base the title to their American empire, may be told in few words. In March, 1496, John Cabot and his three sons received a royal (136) charter from King Henry VII., authorizing them to compete but not to interfere with Spain and Portugal (532) in the search for heathen lands unknown to Christendom. A year later, perhaps on the second day of (222) May, 1497, a small vessel which may have been named the "Mathew," and which carried eighteen (250) men, sailed from Bristol under the command of John Cabot. Passing around the southern point of Ireland, Cabot directed his course towards the north for a while, and then turned west, being driven back and forth by the North Atlantic spring weather. Holding as closely to the westward course as wind and currents, sky and compass would allow, he kept on until he came to land. June 24, 1497, was probably the date (319) on which he anchored somewhere on the eastern sea- (388) coast of British North America, between Halifax and (493) southern Labrador. The sailors went ashore and found (561) a pleasant, fertile land. Felled trees, snares for game, (183) and needles suitable for making nets showed them that the country was inhabited.

The mission of the voyage was accomplished when land was discovered westward from Europe. Cabot had fulfilled his purpose as soon as he stepped on shore. Delay might involve his crew in a hopeless conflict with outnumbering natives. Further exploration could add nothing of comparable signific-

ance to what he already knew, and this knowledge
(190) might easily be lost to Europe by an attempt to
increase it. These considerations would have coun-
(183) selled an immediate return to England, and there is
no reason, in probability or in the sources of infor-
mation, why Cabot and his companions need have
spent more than a few hours on American soil during
their first visit to the western continent. The stories
they told after their arrival home which have been
preserved to the present day, suggest only the shortest
possible delay at the goal of their voyage and a
(190) hurried return with the news. If, as is probable,
(39[9]) they spent these hours on Cape Breton Island or
thereabouts, they doubtless saw Newfoundland on
their return, and coasted eastward along its southern
(84) shore until they were clear of Cape Race. Thence
an easy run would have brought them to Bristol, as
(222) is reported, on August 6, in ample time to allow the
(138) captain to post to the court, where he was rewarded
for his success on August 10.

The eight months that followed his return from the voyage of 1497 cover the only period of John Cabot's life during which we know anything about what he was doing and thinking. King Henry
(183) promptly promised him the command of another expedition, to consist of several vessels conveying men and whatever else might be needed for the settlement and exploitation of the new found land. He also re-
(139) ceived an allowance from the royal exchequer, and provided himself with all the habiliments befitting the

high position and glorious prospects which the future seemed to hold in store for him. He talked freely of the region to which he intended to conduct his followers, and of his anticipations regarding its conquest and development. His friends hailed him as Admiral, and as the weeks passed he came to consider himself as heir-apparent to princely power, with bishoprics and broad seigniories at his disposal. Only the necessary preparations for departure seemed to stand between him and the realization of his visions of a new English empire beyond the seas.

The royal letters patent authorizing the impress- (140)
ment of vessels and their equipment were dated in
February, 1498, and it was doubtless Easter or later (153)
before the fleet of four or five vessels was ready to (105)
sail. The ships, fully loaded with merchandise suited (212)
to all the wants of heathen markets, probably followed (7)
much the same course as in the preceding year. Soon
after leaving the Irish coast they encountered a storm
which forced one boat to put back. After this, (142)
nothing whatsoever is known regarding the fate of the (151)
expedition. It may, in whole or in part, have
reached the American coast in safety. Some of the
members, besides those who were driven back to (142[d])
Ireland by the storm, may have returned to Europe
to give an account of their experiences. According (105)
to one account, apparently written in the early
autumn of 1498, no news had then been received
from the voyagers. The same statement may be
made with equal truth in 1900.

During the voyage of 1497, the numberless shoals of fish through which Cabot's ship made its way,
(190) while off the coast of the new found lands, impressed his sailors more than anything else. The reports which they spread abroad after their return doubtless
(575) induced English sailing-masters to visit the fishing grounds now known as the Newfoundland Banks.
(212) It is recorded that Bristol merchants also projected exploring expeditions to the new world during the early years of the following century. These were perhaps sent out with a hope of learning something about the fate of the fleet which sailed in 1498. Aside from this supposition, however, there is no evidence that these ventures, which were directly connected with Portuguese discoveries, were in any considerable measure a result of Cabot's first voyage. So far as can be found out from the extant records, it
(88) was eighty years after John Cabot made his successful
(126) voyage before the English people took the first steps
(549) to utilize the knowledge which he gave them.

Sebastian, the son of John Cabot, was mentioned
(136) by name in the letters patent granted by Henry VII. in 1496. It is a reasonable assumption from this fact that he was at that time of legal age, which makes it probable that he was born while his father was a resident of Venice. There is no evidence of any value to suggest that he did or that he did not take part with his father in the voyages to America
(212) in 1497 and 1498. His name has been associated with

a western voyage undertaken from Bristol four or five (216)
years later, but there are no certain means for establishing his connection with this venture. It is, however, not at all improbable that Sebastian Cabot may (219)
have made a voyage to some part of America in 1501 or 1502.

Sebastian Cabot makes his first independent appear- (566)
ance in the records of English maritime history in (13)
1508. During this, the last year of King Henry VII., (73)
he undertook to find a new route to Cathay across (80)
the Arctic circle. This plan, we now know, was (117)
foredoomed to failure, but Cabot, imbued with the (159)
earliest notions of "Great Circle" sailing, and possess- (160)
ing no certain knowledge of the uttermost parts of the earth, may naturally have foreseen no insurmountable obstacles. He sailed into the north until his progress was blocked by bergs and field ice at about 58° or 60° north latitude. Compelled to turn back, he came upon a coast-line towards the west, which he followed southwards for some distance, landing at one place where the July sun had cleared the land of snow. As he sailed along, the strongest impression was made on his memory by the actions of the numer- (192)
ous polar bears that came down to the shore to catch (159)
the fish which swarmed along the coast in such numbers as actually to stay the progress of his ships. Returning to England, Sebastian found that his royal patron was dead, and that the new king, Henry VIII., who succeeded to the throne in April, 1509, cared little for maritime discoveries.

(95) The voyage of 1508-9 appears to have been one of
(216) two efforts made by Sebastian Cabot to discover a
(219) north-western passage to Cathay. There is no satisfactory clue to the date of the other voyage, but the evidence is almost sufficient to prove that it must have been made, and in all probability before 1512, if not before 1509. On this voyage, he sailed as far as 67½° north, according to his observations. He
(196a) reached this latitude on June 11, and with open water ahead there seemed to be nothing to prevent the successful continuance of the voyage, when some difficulty with the shipmaster, combined with a mutiny among the sailors, forced him to turn back.
(566) This is all that is at present known about this expedition.

Sebastian Cabot's career as a map-maker began
(14a) before 1512, when he was employed by the English government in making charts for a projected military expedition against France under Lord Willoughby de Broke. Cabot accompanied this expedition, which landed at Pasages in northern Spain in June, 1512. His reputation must have preceded him, for the
(107) Spanish king began to negotiate for the transference of his services from England to Spain very soon after his arrival on the Peninsula. Cabot visited
(108) Burgos, where he had an interview with two of the confidential advisers of King Ferdinand, and in September he was summoned to the court. His
(109) appointment as Capitan de Mar in the Spanish marine was dated on October 2. The next thirty-

five years of Cabot's life were spent in the service of Spain. He apparently entered this service with some sort of understanding that he was to be given the command of an expedition which would doubtless have sailed to the north-western regions which he had already visited. In March, 1514, he visited the court for the purpose of discussing the plans for this voyage, and eighteen months later Peter Martyr wrote that it would probably start by March, 1516. The illness of Ferdinand interrupted these plans, and the king's death in January, 1516, lead to their definite abandonment. Two years later, in February, 1518, Cabot was appointed Pilot-major of Spain, with duties which kept him busy at Seville.

(107[a]) (111) (159) (113)

Cabot, remembering his experiences under the change of rulers in England, must have felt much anxiety during the months following the accession of Charles as King of Spain. This feeling of uncertainty may have led him to enter into communication with the English government. If so, the negotiations dragged along slowly, for it was not until 1521 that Henry VIII. and Wolsey were ready to employ him. The exact nature of their plans is most uncertain, and it is equally uncertain whether or not Cabot was really the person by the name of Sebastian whom they intended to engage as chief pilot. But it is quite clear that the king and cardinal made arrangements for sending an expedition to some part of the new world. Inasmuch as their object appears to have been the acquisition of wealth, it is probable that they had

(76)

no intention of sending it into the Arctic regions which Cabot visited a dozen years before. The
(94) scheme included the equipment of a fleet by the merchants of London and of the principal provincial towns. This idea did not meet with the approval of the merchant guilds in London, and the Drapers' Company, acting as spokesmen for the other liveries, returned a vigorous protest to the royal message asking for their co-operation in the venture. In this reply they declared that the "certain person called Sebastian" who was to be the leader of the expedition was a foreigner, and that he knew nothing by personal experience of the regions to which he was expected to pilot the ships. These contentions failed to convince the king, and royal pressure was applied to enforce the grudging subscription of the London contributions. Nothing more is heard of this proposed English expedition. There is no evidence that
(14[b]) Sebastian Cabot was at this time called upon to decide definitely between re-entering the English service and retaining his position as head of the Spanish Navigation Office.

The growth of the conception of patriotism, of loyalty to one's native place, as contrasted with the idea of loyalty to employer and abiding place, furnishes a most suggestive study in the intellectual development of the century in which modern Europe came into being. This conception seems to have
(76) been suggested to the younger Cabot by an Italian
(225) priest, a fellow-Venetian whom he met in England.

This priest reproached him with his many services to other countries at a time when their native city was so much in need of help to resuscitate its commerce, the only means by which it could hope to maintain its already weakened position in the European world. The idea apparently took root in Cabot's mind. At about the time when the proposed English expedition of 1521 was given up, the Venetian Council of Ten received from an Italian traveller returning from Spain certain propositions which he said had been intrusted to him by Sebastian Cabot. This message was communicated to the Venetian ambassador at the Spanish court, who sent for Cabot and held several long interviews with him, of which very circumstantial accounts were given in the ambassador's dispatches to the Venetian government. These reports, and especially the description of Cabot's consternation when he realized the extent to which he had been compromised by his travelling acquaintance, show that Cabot was not a very far-sighted traitor, or else, as is a great deal more likely, that he had talked with his friend freely and somewhat carelessly, in a confidential vein, about possibilities which must have seemed to him as he talked, perhaps over the wine-cups, very remote. When he was suddenly brought face to face with the results of his friend's mission, Cabot, being a sixteenth-century Italian, could hardly have withdrawn from the intrigue in which he had become involved. Trusting to the future, he assured the ambassador that everything which he had sug-

(14[b]) (158) (226) (78) (76)

gested could be brought to pass as desired. Between them, they entered into elaborate arrangements by which Cabot was to secure permission to go to Venice in order to lay his plans in person before the Seignory. He did not go, nor did he apply to his Spanish superiors for the necessary permission. He made many protestations of eagerness to serve his native city, but he explained to the ambassador that there were reasons which would hinder him from starting for Venice just then. Sebastian Cabot was not the first person to enter into elaborate schemes for undertakings which he had no intention of performing, nor was he the last to refrain from informing his partners of the real reasons why their schemes came to nought. There is nothing in the surviving records of Cabot's intrigue with the Venetian officials which implies that he was less clever or less honest than the men with whom he came in contact, or that his actions, as he would have carried them out under nineteenth-century conditions, differed materially in morality or in intelligence from those of many respected men active in contemporary affairs.

The great failure of Sebastian Cabot's life came during the years from 1526 to 1530. He sailed from Spain in the spring of 1526 at the head of a well-
(392) equipped fleet, confident of supplementing the work of Magellan, hoping to open a new and better route to the Eastern Spice Lands, dreaming perhaps of undiscovered realms of measureless wealth which might lie in the path of his vessels. He returned

four years later with a broken-down fragment of his expedition, distrusted and discredited, having accomplished nothing which seemed to his contemporaries important or praiseworthy. He had discovered only one thing—that he was not qualified for the leadership of a maritime adventure. His usefulness lay in other lines of activity. In those lines his ability was so well thought of by the men who had the best opportunities for intimate knowledge of his character and attainments, that his failure does not seem to have affected in any way his position in his profession or in the good opinion of the Emperor and his counsellors. (182)

Many intricate details of Cabot's expedition to La Plata in 1526 were recorded by contemporary writers, and it is not an easy task to reduce these to a brief intelligible narrative. From the time when he first entered the Spanish service, Cabot had endeavoured to secure the command of an exploring expedition under official auspices. One and another difficulty prevented the fruition of his plans, and so he doubtless welcomed an opportunity of making a voyage to the New World, even though the idea of exploration was subordinated to that of mercantile profit. This opportunity came in the form of a trading venture supported by Spanish merchants. The successful return of Magellan's "Vittoria," completing the first circumnavigation of the globe, suggested to a number of Sevillian merchants that a voyage to the Spice Lands might be a profitable venture. A considerable (10) (23) (182) (191) (204) (430*) (443) (528) (369)

sum was subscribed towards the speculation, among the partners being the English firm represented by
(220) Robert Thorne of Bristol. Cabot was engaged for the command, and while the negotiations were in progress he succeeded in interesting the king, who agreed to join in the enterprise. Charles V. seems to have sympathized with Cabot's exploring ambitions, and
(79) one result of the royal participation was that Cabot
(177) apparently received secret orders or authorization to search for a shorter passage to the East, north of the Straits of Magellan. The original partners soon learned of these ulterior designs, and as practical business men they promptly undertook to supersede Cabot in the chief command. The expedition was properly theirs, and their interests demanded that it should be in charge of a person who could be trusted to prosecute the voyage to a profitable outcome. The king persistently refused to displace Cabot, and the merchants therefore tried to secure the appointment of a satisfactory second-in-command, with sufficient authority to counteract the explorer's zeal. These propositions were steadfastly opposed at the court, and in reply to them royal orders were issued requiring that all who sailed on the expedition should bind themselves strictly to obey and support the commander. The bad feeling which inevitably resulted from this initial lack of sympathy and cordial co-operation—doubtless increased by Cabot's foreign birth and breeding—go far to explain the subsequent course of events.

Sebastian Cabot sailed from San Lucar de Barrameda, 13 April, 1526, commissioned to the discovery (67)
of Tarsis, Ophir, and the Eastern Cathay. He went (79)
to the Cape Verde Islands for provisions, and then (83)
directed his pilots to steer south-west. The result (177)
was, as the modern Admiralty charts would have shown him, that his ships entered the South Atlantic zone of calms and baffling winds at its widest part. It was the end of June when, with stores exhausted and tempers broken by weeks of heat and inactivity, they came to land on the coast of Brazil. After re- (178)
filling the water-casks and securing fresh provisions at Pernambuco, the voyage was resumed, but at Cape St. Augustin—Cape Frio—they ran into contrary winds, which foiled every effort to round the cape for ten or twelve weeks. In the meantime, while they were delayed at the Portuguese settlements on the coast, the sailors heard that it was reported that quantities of gold and silver were to be found near the head waters of the Rio de Solis, which was soon to receive its present name of La Plata, the silver river. When, towards the end of September, the vessels at last succeeded in passing the cape, Cabot directed their course close in along the shore, with the hope that he might meet European settlers thereabouts who could give him additional definite information in regard to the treasure land. He continued this course for a month of storms and mishaps, until the fleet came to the island of Santa Catalina or Catharina, where he decided to land and refit. As the flagship was trying

(12) to enter the harbour, she ran upon a submerged rock, and had to be abandoned, ship and cargo proving (31) almost a total loss. It was afterwards alleged, and not denied, that Cabot was the first person to leave (33) the ship after she struck the rock, and the completeness of the wreck was ascribed to the demoralization of the crew caused by this action on the part of their commander. This misfortune resulted in a further delay of fifteen weeks, while a new boat was being built to replace the sunken flagship. On the island several Spaniards, who had been left behind there by earlier expeditions, had established themselves as permanent settlers. Two of these men had been with de Solis twelve years before when he made the first European voyage up La Plata river. Cabot engaged these men to guide him to those regions where, they assured him, large quantities of gold and silver were to be found. As soon as this arrangement was (27) announced, implying the definite abandonment of (30) the original object of the voyage, there was an out- (36) break of violent disputes between the commander and the officers to whom the Sevillian merchants had intrusted their interests. It quickly became evident that nothing could be accomplished while these subordinates were in a position to discredit the authority of the commanding officer, hampering all his actions and stirring up trouble of every sort. As soon as the fleet got under way again, therefore, Cabot had the troublesome individuals arrested. Despite the fact that some of them were sick with fever, he

summarily set them ashore, and sailed away, leaving them with a small supply of provisions and firearms. They succeeded in making friends with the natives thereabouts, and eventually found their way to the Portuguese settlements towards the north.

About the end of February, 1527, Cabot entered the estuary of La Plata. The next six months were spent in exploring the lower portion of the river, and in building a headquarters fort on the western bank. Here he left his larger vessels, while he ascended the stream with two small boats. At a point about fifty (430*) leagues up the Paraná, he found a suitable location for another fort, which was built during December. Starting again on Christmas Eve, he soon found that the main stream came from the eastward. Inasmuch as all the reports agreed that the land of gold and silver was toward the west, Cabot turned back to a large tributary, the Paraguay, which flowed from that direction. Meantime, time and temper had been lost through the necessity of chastising some of the natives who proved themselves unfriendly to his progress. As the party advanced up the new stream, their provisions began to fail, and the unwilling natives could not be induced to assist in securing additional supplies. Frequent desertions had also weakened the force, besides bringing about further troubles with the natives, who were robbed and otherwise abused by the renegade Spaniards. In the face of constantly increasing difficulties, Cabot led his men forward into a region which showed no signs of anything to revive their

hopes or to brighten the dimming prospects of fame and fortune.

At last a few Indians approached the disheartened strangers, and offered to show them where food could be secured. Thirty men were detailed to follow these guides, who led them directly into an ambush, where nearly two-thirds of the party were killed outright, and eight or ten others seriously wounded. Two or three survivors found their way back to the main party and told the story of the disaster. Realizing the hopelessness of further effort Cabot conducted what was left of his force safely down the river to the fort on the Paraná. Here he reorganized his followers while the men were regaining their strength and spirits, and as soon as they were fit to resume campaigning, he started up the river once more to punish the natives by whom he had been so treacherously repulsed. Before he could accomplish this purpose, however, messengers from the lower fort
(116) brought him the news that Diego Garcia had arrived
(178) in the river with an expedition which had been sent out from Spain for the purpose of continuing the explorations begun in this region by de Solis. Cabot immediately went down to meet Garcia, with whom he had a long conference, regarding which both parties were afterwards curiously reticent. Early on the following morning Garcia proceeded up river, "without taking leave"—whatever this phrase in Cabot's report may mean—while Cabot withdrew his entire force to the headquarters fort at San Salvador,

established two years before. Here he prepared his (22)
official report, while overseeing the proper equipment
of the "Trinidad," one of his larger vessels, for the
voyage to Spain. The "Trinidad" sailed about the (191)
middle of July, 1528, carrying an urgent application (427)
for fresh supplies and for such assistance as would
enable him to continue the explorations. She reached
Lisbon in October, and the letters were promptly pre- (147)
sented to the king and to the Sevillian merchants. The
latter quickly made up their minds to have nothing
more to do with the venture. The king ordered that
the necessary relief should be dispatched without delay
at the expense of the royal treasury. These orders
were apparently never carried out.

Sebastian Cabot spent the winter of 1528-29 at his
fort at San Salvador, hopefully awaiting the arrival
of reinforcements from Spain. As time wore on he
decided to do what he could with the force at his
disposal. He therefore transferred his headquarters to
the fort erected at Sancti Spiritus on the Paraná, where
the natives welcomed him with every sign of friend-
liness. As soon as the men were settled here, Cabot
went down the river to see that everything at the
lower fort had been left in proper shape. While he
was away, the natives—doubtless acting under provo-
cation—suddenly attacked the camp at Sancti Spiritus,
burning the buildings and killing most of the de-
fenders. The survivors escaped to their boats and
hurried down stream to rejoin their leader. Cabot at
once collected his men, reorganized the fugitives, and

led them back to Sancti Spiritus. Here the mangled bodies of their fellows were recovered and buried, and such property as the natives had been unable to remove was embarked on the boats. With his small, debilitated, and unnerved force, retaliation was impossible, and so Cabot conducted his men down to San Salvador. His position at this fort soon became untenable. The news of the success on the Paraná spread rapidly among the natives, who gathered in increasing numbers about the Spanish camp, investing it so closely that starvation became imminent. Nearly thirty of the white men were killed while trying to fish or forage for roots. A council called on 6 October, 1529, promptly decided to return to Spain. A month later, after waiting as long as he dared for a party which had failed to return from a trip in search of provisions for the voyage, Cabot, with the remainder of his companions, sailed out from La Plata and headed for Spain. Garcia, who came down to bid him adieu, lent a little assistance, and sufficient supplies were secured from the Indians along the coast to enable the voyagers to reach the Portuguese settlements. After various adventures along the Brazilian coast, including the purchase of a batch of slaves—the only booty Cabot delivered to his em-
(2) ployers in Seville—a good passage brought his ship to the Guadalquivir on 22 July, 1530.

(10) The passions and quarrels which had been sup-
(12) pressed during the voyage broke out violently as
(23) soon as Cabot's authority was superseded by the

jurisdiction of the officials who took charge of (36)
the vessel upon its arrival in the home port. As
soon as possible after landing, several members of the
expedition took the necessary legal steps to prefer
charges against their commander. For more than
three months the scribes of the Council for the Indies
were busied with drawing up accusations and lists of
interrogations, and with recording answers and depositions. These documents furnish almost all the details
that are now known regarding the internal history of
the expedition, together with some of the reasons for
its failure. The hearings dragged on for a year and
a half before all the appeals had been decided. Cabot
was eventually adjudged guilty of maladministration
and of disobedience of his official instructions, resulting in the death of certain of his followers. He was,
therefore, mulcted in heavy fines, to be paid to the (67*)
relicts of the sufferers, and was sentenced, 1 February, (37)
1532, to banishment for two years, or perhaps for
four, to the Spanish military colony at Oran in
Morocco. Cabot had in the meantime resumed the
exercise of his duties as Pilot-major of Spain, and
despite the judgment against him there is no evidence
that he did not continue undisturbed in this office.
His salary was stopped for the payment of the fines, (67*)
but in lieu thereof he received allowances from time
to time by special royal bounty. Domestic troubles (38)
were aggravated by attacks upon the administration
of his office, but there is nothing to show that either
interfered with the successful prosecution of his

(40) career. In the spring of 1533 he was engaged in constructing a planisphere for the Council of the Indies. During the succeeding ten years very little is (173) heard of him. In 1544 and 1545 he was still acting (69) as the official head of the pilots of Spain.

The Spanish historians, cognizant of their national (348) characteristics, have been the first to suggest the probability that Sebastian Cabot, a foreigner in high position, found his work made difficult by a lack of confidence and co-operation on the part of his Spanish associates and subordinates. It may have been some unusually irritating exhibition of this feeling of (231) jealousy which induced him, in 1538, to suggest to the English ambassador in Spain that he was ready to re-enter the English service provided he could do so (65) to his personal advantage. It is barely possible that he went to England three years later, and spent some time there in an effort to come to terms with King Henry VIII. for an expedition to the Arctic regions. This, however, is entirely a matter of conjecture. It (100) is not made less possible by the fact that, in 1548, (101) Cabot transferred his person and his services to the English crown. The councillors of King Edward (99) VI. granted him a pension or salary, and it is presumed that in return for this he exercised the functions (4) of adviser in maritime affairs to the Admiralty Office of that day. He established his home, apparently, (535) once more in Bristol, and passed the last decade of his life without again leaving England.

Cabot's return to England was presumably the

result of negotiations carried on while he was in the full enjoyment of his position as Pilot-major of Spain. It is clear that Charles V. received no notice of any intention on Cabot's part to desert the Spanish service permanently. In 1549, and again in 1553 after (71) the accession of his prospective daughter-in-law, Queen (74) Mary, the Emperor urged upon the English govern- (102) ment his claims to the services of Cabot. He also tried to persuade his former servant to return by personal solicitation, but without success. Cabot avoided a direct refusal, and the characteristic letter (59) which he wrote in reply to the overtures made in 1553 seems to reveal an instinctive desire to maintain (72) his relations with everyone whose assistance or patronage might by any change of fortune become useful to him.

Although Cabot gave the most definite expression of his determination never to leave England for Spain, he apparently reopened the negotiations with Venice (228) which had come to nought twenty-five years before. As before, the business was ostensibly connected with his claims to property which came to him from his mother, and the success with which this claim was urged upon the Spanish and now upon the English representatives in Venice gives some reason for sup- (223) posing that it had a foundation in fact. As before, also, the reports of the affair are inextricably confused with propositions looking toward the maritime rejuvenation of Venice. It is not impossible, in these very dubious proceedings, that Cabot's desire to desert his

employers may have held no larger place in his mind than an equally ardent desire to enlist the Venetian officials in the task of recovering his inheritance.

(4) There are few records to show what Sebastian Cabot (122[a]) did in England, except those which prove that he (133[a]) drew his salary regularly, until the spring of 1553, (137) when he became Governor of the Merchants Adven- (103) turers. There can be little doubt that he had pre- (58) viously participated in the affairs of the Company, (411) especially in the conflict with its Easterling rivals of (447) the Steelyard in 1551. He must also have taken a (295) very active part in the work of getting ready for the (122) sailing, on 20 May, 1553, of the vessels commanded (81) by Willoughby and Chancellor. Cabot drew up the (58) instructions for their voyage, taking as a model the (447) regulations given to Spanish navigators and explorers while he was connected with that department of the (82) Spanish service. This voyage to the north-east under Chancellor was really the beginning of successful, consecutive English maritime expansion, and from his (256) share in it has very justly been derived Cabot's claim (452) to a place among the Builders of Greater Britain. Chancellor returned to England in due season, having established friendly relations with the court and the northern trading centres of Russia. After waiting two years for the return of Willoughby, who had separated from his consort soon after their voyage (18) began, a search expedition was sent out in the spring (195[a]) of 1556 under Stephen Burrough. Cabot was actively interested in the preparations for this voyage. He

attended all the ceremonies connected with the departure of Burrough's vessel, and the delightful description of his parting blessing to the mariners affords the last full view—and indeed the only one—of the old cartographer and cosmographer. Not long after this, Richard Eden attended him upon his deathbed. In the late autumn of 1557 Sebastian Cabot received his pension for the last time, and started off to the unknown region which each man must discover for himself, where the prejudices, the jealousies, and the ignorances of contemporaries and of historians alike give place to the eternal record of things as they are.

(18) (97) (169) (396)

CABOT CONTROVERSIES.

THE careers of the Cabots, as they have been described on the preceding pages, differ in many essential respects from the prevailing notions in regard to the events and the men that have figured in the narrative. It would be unwise to claim that the present effort has been more successful than others—that it is a truer or more accurate account of what was actually done by John and Sebastian Cabot between 1460 and 1560. It may, however, be safely stated that this narrative has been written with a most earnest desire to make it fair to human nature and true to the facts of history. It is based upon one fundamental consideration—one which does not seem to have appealed strongly to many who have previously written about this subject—a conception of Sebastian Cabot as an historical personage, not dissimilar in the abstract or in the concrete from other men of the past and the present.

There are few statements on the preceding pages

which have not been controverted directly or by implication by other writers who have studied the history of the Cabots. In the paragraphs which follow, an outline is given of the points in dispute in the more important Cabot controversies. These brief statements are not written for the purpose of justifying the preceding narrative. They are designed to furnish a sufficient guide to the more important matters noted in connection with the books and essays described in the second part of the ensuing Bibliography, and to provide a convenient means of reference to the works which discuss the various subjects from different points of view. The notes under the titles in the Bibliography aim to state as clearly as possible in brief compass the more plausible contentions of the several advocates. Each of the following paragraphs ought, in addition to the references given therewith, to refer to the pages of Mr. Henry Harrisse's works, especially to the volume described as No. 387. An intelligent examination of the text of that volume will materially help the reader to understand the comments and the opinions set forth in this present essay. (457) (473)

John Cabot's Birthplace has been a subject for controversy between the advocates of Venice and Genoa for more than a century. The Venetians, especially those who claimed that Cabot was born in Chioggia, or in some other outlying suburb of the Adriatic city, seemed to have much the best of the (458) (461) (290) (335) (460)

(224) argument, even after the discovery of the document which proves that Cabot was admitted as a stranger
(387) to Venetian citizenship, until 1896, when Mr.
(7) Harrisse showed conclusively that the contem-
(119) poraries of Cabot who knew him most familiarly, regularly spoke and wrote of him as a Genoese by birth. The suggestion, based upon a variant of the
(190) name, that Castiglione near Genoa was the place of Cabot's birth and boyhood's friends, including the one who afterwards became his barber or surgeon, is chiefly interesting because it has not yet been dis-
(496) credited by the advocates of other localities.

The Danish Mission undertaken by John Cabot
(236) for the purpose of arranging some matters which
(473) were in dispute between the king or people of
(490) Denmark and the shipping merchants of Bristol and other English ports is neither impossible nor unlikely. The evidence upon which the accounts of this mission are based, however, is not of the slightest historical value. Nothing has been found among the fifteenth-century archives in England or Denmark which furnishes any confirmation of the story that Cabot was employed upon such a mission.

The Date of the Discovery is no longer a
(388) subject of more than academic interest. Richard
(128) Hakluyt in 1589 stated that Cabot discovered
(131) Bacallaos in 1494; ten years later he changed this date to 1497. For 250 years the principal authority

which persuaded Hakluyt to make this change could not be found by historical investigators, and when it was finally recovered in 1843, it seemed to prove (39) that the correct date was 1494. None the less, despite the fact that students are still obliged to rely largely upon inference for an explanation of the pre- (55[a]) cise reasons which induced Hakluyt to make the correction, they are very generally agreed that the discovery was made in the year 1497. The fact that the 1544 Cabot map recovered in 1843 gives the date as 1494, apparently upon the authority of Sebastian (55[c]) Cabot, is explained by an assumption that the date on (55[d]) that map is misprinted. This recognition by con- (446) servative Cabotian students that misprints occur and must be taken into account in historical investigations, has made it possible for an Italian scholar to argue (539) with much earnestness that the date 1497 is in its turn a misprint, or a copy of a misprint, in every case where it appears in Cabotian literature.

The various sources of information which were lost sight of between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries were not absolutely necessary for the preparation of a clear and accurate statement of the actual (292) facts in regard to the date of John Cabot's discovery. Unluckily, such a statement was prepared and published for the first time in connection with an international diplomatic negotiation. This led to the preparation of a controversial reply which so successfully utilized all the resources of fallacious logic and of sophistical reasoning as applied to historical

(457) evidence that for more than a century the facts which had been correctly set forth in 1755 were not again accurately understood by any of the men who honestly endeavoured to discover their meaning.

(39) The recovery of the 1544 Cabot map in 1843 brought to light a clear and authoritative statement (55²) that the discovery was made in 1494. No sufficient reasons for doubting the correctness of this date (15) existed until documents were found in the Venetian archives, ten years later, which prove conclusively (183) that the discovery was actually made in the year (190) 1497. The same documents state that a second expedition started for America in 1498, and also that (7) Bristol mariners had apparently been making tenta- (219) tive voyages into the Atlantic under Cabot's direction during several years preceding 1497. These records render it difficult to deny with any confidence the contention of those who maintain, however erroneously, that something was discovered in 1494 which assured success to the venture of 1497.

(319) The Location of the Landfall has been the (393) subject of an animated controversy which has obscured (453) almost every other aspect of the discovery during the (426) past twenty years. The fact that the Newfoundland (170) coast is usually the first land sighted by sailing vessels (413) coming from Europe to the North American seaports (491) seems at first to make this the most probable location for (496) the Cabot landfall. It is likely, however, that Cabot (573) endeavoured to sail westward from Ireland. Such a

course would have taken him, if he passed the (332[1])
southern point of Greenland, on to the Labrador (417)
coast. Labrador, therefore, would unquestionably (473)
have been accepted by historians as the place for the
Cabot landfall, if John Cabot's descriptions of the
country which he visited had never been recovered.
These descriptions establish beyond reasonable doubt
that the country to which they refer cannot have been
as far north as Labrador. This conclusion is in con- (174)
flict with the evidence of the maps, which describe (157)
the most northern portion of the American continent (198)
as the region discovered by Englishmen. This carto- (201[a])
graphical evidence may be disregarded the more (218)
easily if, as seems probable, all of these maps were (229)
drawn after the date of another English voyage
commanded by a Cabot, which attained to the north-
western limit of navigation.

Cape Breton is distinctly marked on the 1544 (316)
Cabot map as the place where Cabot made his first (319)
landfall, and there is strong confirmatory evidence to (470*)
support the correctness of this location. (507)

Mathematical Demonstrations have been in- (389)
dulged in most elaborately by some of the advocates (393)
of theories, but this sort of argument does not possess (303)
the slightest value for historical purposes, because
there is absolutely nothing upon which to establish
the premises. Not knowing any of the primary
factors of the problem, it is not possible to apply to
its elucidation any of the rules of an exact science.

(318) There is a real value in the suggestion that Cabot may have been drawn toward the south-west by the variation between the magnetic and the geographical poles. This point, together with the reminder that the prevailing climatic and oceanic conditions of winds, tides, and currents must be taken into account, is interesting as showing how many factors need to be considered by a careful student of history. Each of these factors carries in its train the possibility of exceptional conditions, peculiar to any single day or season, which may as easily have altered the whole course of a voyage in 1497 as at any other time.

(146[3]) (238) (303) (395) (473) The Voyage of 1498 has been the subject of almost as many different narratives as there are recent books about the Cabots. The proof that this voyage was contemplated is ample; there is sufficient evidence that the vessels sailed from England; but there is not a single unquestionable record of its fate after it left the Irish coast. There are a number of accounts of undated Cabot voyages in the sixteenth-century books. It was supposed that these described the voyage of 1494 or 1497 until fifty years ago, when the accounts of what actually took place in the latter year were found at Venice. Thereupon the undated accounts were all fitted on to the voyage of 1498. The hopeless confusion which resulted may perhaps be untangled by applying certain of these narratives to a voyage made in 1508.

John Cabot died: how, when, or where is not

known. His pension was paid from the royal treasury in 1499; if John Cabot drew it in person, he must have returned from the voyage of 1498. The assumption that he did so, however, is the merest conjecture. (395) (151) (339) (142)

Sebastian Cabot was born, in all probability, while his father was a resident of Venice. Sebastian claimed Venice as his birthplace, but as he is also reported to have said that he was born in Bristol, England, it is not possible to place any strong reliance upon his testimony. His mother was a Venetian, and it may perhaps be a legitimate inference from his repeated efforts to make good his claims to property inherited from her that her family had some standing in the city. Sebastian was a very old man in 1555, and as he was probably more than twenty-one years of age in 1496, it is quite likely that he was born before 1475. (188) (194) (306) (96) (308) (183) (438) (500) (439) (498) (97) (136) (458)

Sebastian's Participation in the Voyages of 1497 and 1498 is a matter of absolute uncertainty. The probabilities—to hazard a personal opinion—are that he was not one of the eighteen persons who accompanied his father in 1497. There is no reason to suppose that anyone who sailed in the following year ever returned, with the exception of those who were on the ship which was driven back to the Irish coast. In 1502-3 Sebastian's name is associated with the presentation of some natives of America at the (469) (212)

English court. It seems to be a reasonable supposition that these natives were not in any way connected with any of John Cabot's voyages, but that they were brought to England by an expedition which was fitted
(219) out by the Bristol merchants Thorne and Eliot. Sebastian Cabot may have taken part in this voyage, regarding the details of which nothing is known.

An Arctic Voyage in 1508-9 apparently sailed under the command of Sebastian Cabot. This voyage
(159) was described by Peter Martyr in 1516 and 1524,
(160) and with more details by Contarini in 1536. These
(80) accounts early became confused with the records of
(217) John Cabot's voyage of discovery, and only recently
(48) has the confusion been sufficiently disentangled to
(566) permit such a rearrangement of these sources of trust-
(96) worthy information as will reveal their proper relation
(533) to each other and to the facts of history.

The Voyage with Pert or Spert in 1517 has
(128) been a subject of much perplexity. The date rests
(221) solely on an assumed play upon words by Richard
(95) Eden. Inasmuch as no other reference to the voyage
(520) has been found, it is suggested that the vessels may not have sailed, but that some sort of an expedition may have been contemplated at about this time.
(14[b]) Sebastian did not visit England in 1517, and Mr.
(387) Harrisse has arranged evidence to prove that Spert was in England throughout this year, and could not have been absent on any distant voyage. There is,

however, nothing to show that he may not have engaged, or talked of engaging, on a voyage with Cabot in some other year between 1509 and 1522.

The proposed English Expedition of 1521 almost certainly did not sail, although the plans and preparations for a considerable expedition seem to have been very nearly completed in that year. Information in regard to this venture is for the present limited to a single document of a strongly partisan character, which has been interpreted by modern writers in a spirit of equal partisanship. (94) (408) (566)

Interest in the venture itself has been subordinated to an effort to prove that the evidence of this document completely destroys the good character of "a certain Sebastian" who was to have the charge of this voyage, which certain London merchants wished to prevent. The avowedly prejudiced character of the document, and of the use which has been made of it by the professed detractor of Sebastian Cabot, renders serious detailed discussion of it difficult, and perhaps unnecessary. The document clearly animadverts strongly against one Sebastian: there is no reason to suppose that all of its statements are necessarily true, especially in view of the fact that the person against whom they were presumably directed was in all probability not in England at the time to challenge them. Many of these statements, moreover, may have been true in substance, but they are certainly not true in the sense in which they have been (14[b])

interpreted. The Londoners were opposing a royal scheme—to which the Bristol merchants had already given their loyal support. Among other things the objectors declared that Sebastian was not an Englishman, and that he, who is not known to have claimed that he had ever sailed anywhere except to the Arctic seas, was not familiar with the localities which the King and Wolsey desired to exploit. It is hard to see wherein these declarations blast Cabot's reputation.

The Expedition to La Plata in 1526 was confessedly a failure. As such it has not, nor is it (143) likely to become a subject of controversy. There (392) is little use in arguing over the share of personal (443) responsibility for the failure which attaches to Sebastian (430) Cabot. There are usually two sides to every question, (220) and if one reads the numerous records of this expedition with a little care, it becomes evident that the commander was persistently and designedly bothered and hampered and interfered with at every step. Neither is there anything to be gained by arguing with those who ignore the fact that the winds and (133[a]) currents of the Atlantic were not charted and averaged in 1525. Many things were known then, by a sort of nautical instinct, among practical seamen, which Cabot did not heed. Sebastian Cabot's lot throughout his life seems to have been to find out the things which other men need not and ought not to do. He had proven that the Arctic seas were not navigable. He proved that gold mines do not flourish on the

banks of the Paraná. And the people of his time were satisfied with the proof. (430*)

The task which Cabot undertook in 1526 was obviously one for which he was unfitted. It was clearly far beyond his powers. But it is not on this account equally obvious that the responsibility for the failure was wholly his. He seems to have done what he was told, or at least authorized, to do. There is nothing to show that he did not conduct himself with credit at all times, except in the single instance of the shipwreck. He probably received conflicting instructions before he left Spain. He obeyed those which were given him, as there is excellent reason for believing, by the Emperor in person. Charles V. recognized his loyalty, and when the legal decisions went against him, Cabot continued to examine pilots and to construct maps for the Spanish government, although he should have been, according to the legal court records, serving in disgrace with the army in Morocco. The facts of the case seem to be that Sebastian Cabot was the responsible head of a very costly failure. Sevillian merchants had adventured heavily in the enterprise, and relatives of the mutinous subordinates, whom Cabot had forcibly repressed, possessed influence. A propitiatory sacrifice was plainly a necessity. The victim was clearly marked out. The Imperial schemes had been proven to have no sufficient basis to justify the change of plan which they had involved—and no loyal servant could think of taking refuge by means of excuses, discredited by himself, to the discrediting (182)

of his royal master. Cabot suffered legal condemnation, justly; but he was kept in pocket money by royal grace, and he apparently suffered in no other way.

Cabot's Intrigues with Foreign Powers are
(225) first recorded in 1522. It is not unlikely that they began ten years earlier, when he went to Spain from
(228) England, which then offered no opportunities for an ambitious practitioner of navigation and cartography. After 1530, the Spanish Admiralty was, very naturally, indisposed to entertain the schemes of the foreign pilot-major who had made his record on La Plata. Sebastian Cabot was essentially a man with schemes, with a brain teeming with ideas which needed to be put to the test of actual trial. If he failed in practice, if the world happens not to have been made in just the way he conceived that it should have been, the fault was not entirely his. He had ideas, and in the world as he knew it there was nothing to show that his ideas were impossible of practical application.

Cabot talked much in 1522 and 1523 of serving his native city, Venice. How seriously he contemplated the actual transference of his services to that
(223) city is not at all certain. Twenty-five years later, he went to England to accept a salary from the English government, without notifying his Spanish employers.
(387) It has been said that he sneaked out of Spain, but there is nothing anywhere in the sources to substantiate such an accusation. Charles V. unquestionably desired

to have Cabot return to the Spanish service. Cabot refused every inducement to leave England, but his refusal does not seem to have diminished to any extent the esteem in which he was held by his Imperial friend. No reason has been suggested to explain these repeated efforts to secure his services, except a high appreciation of his qualifications and capacity.

THE CABOT MAP OF 1544-1549 began to be a subject for discussion and controversy long before the recovery of the extant copy of the original engraving, now in Paris, in 1843. Certain limited portions of the map have since been studied with elaborate pains, but without satisfactory or convincing results. The chief difficulty has arisen from a persistent desire to utilize the evidence of the map for the support of theories, instead of trying to find out the exact value of this evidence—mainly because this value is very hard to determine. The map now in Paris is the only surviving illustration of the handiwork of a man who was one of the leading cartographical authorities of his time, and the configuration on this map does not, perhaps, justify his reputation. The difficulty with the commentators, however, seems to be in part that they fail to understand why Sebastian Cabot in 1544 knew more than he did in 1497 or in 1530. Trouble also arises from an assumption that Cabot drew with his own hand the manuscript map from which the engraving for the printed map was copied. This is most unlikely,

(261) (39) (55) (238) (316) (391) (369²) (41)

in view of what is known regarding his personal characteristics and his official position. If the evidence of this map is of any value, Cabot was not gifted with noticeable geographical insight. So far as this one specimen of his work is concerned, he seems to have
(180) taken the material furnished by other map-makers and by the explorers, as the results of their work came to his attention, and to have adapted these to the scheme of configuration applied on his own map. The fact that his representation of the Newfoundland region, which he may never have visited, and of La Plata, agrees closely with the best maps of earlier dates, merely proves that Cabot was in intelligent communication with the practitioners of his profession in other parts of Europe.

The Easterlings of the Steelyard, Hanseatic merchants established in London, were deprived of their special privileges in 1551 through the efforts of the Company of Merchants Adventurers. Sebastian Cabot had at that time been engaged in the service of the English government for three years. Less than two years later he became Governor of the Merchants Adventurers. It is therefore not unreasonable to
(535) suppose that he associated himself with that Company at least as early as 1550, and that he took an active
(295) part in all its affairs. It has been stated that Cabot was at the head of the Company during the struggle with the Steelyard Merchants, but the records prove
(387) that another man held the office of Governor at that

period. This, however, is far from proving that Cabot was not actively interested in the struggle. As a matter of fact, there exists no contemporary evidence connecting his name with this episode, concerning the details of which comparatively little is known at all. The natural inferences are none the less favourable to Cabot's share in the business, even though historical (261) writers have blundered in expressing these inferences.

The Earliest English Voyages to the North-East were a result of Sebastian Cabot's efforts. In (128) recognition of these efforts he was appointed by royal (133) charter Governor of the Merchants Adventurers for (166) life. He did not sail with these expeditions, and the command devolved upon able men, who knew how to turn to advantage every unexpected experience. They sailed for Cathay, and found the northern route to Russia. This result is not necessarily a condemnation of the man who made the voyages possible.

Cabot's Pension, or salary, was divided in May, (168) 1557, by royal order, between himself and William Worthington. Nothing was said in this new grant (169) about the proportion either was to receive, and inasmuch as Worthington had been in the habit of drawing the money on behalf of Cabot during the preceding years, it is very hard to divine the exact significance of the change in the terms of the royal bounty.

Worthington became Cabot's literary executor, and (125) it is a reasonable surmise that he was Cabot's assistant, (51)

or was in some way associated with him in his official duties as a government employé. The story that Worthington was somehow acting as a secret agent of the Spanish government is ingenious, but there is absolutely nothing in the sources of information or of inference to explain why such a story should ever have gained credence. The only fact connected with these pension payments to which it seems safe to attach
(169[a]) any meaning, is that in December, 1557, Worthington drew the whole amount of the salary in his own name. The only explanation of this which has been suggested is that Cabot was no longer living.

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ADAMS (CLEMENT) The newe Nauigation and discouerie of the kingdome of Moscouia, by the Northeast, in the yeere 1553: Enterprised by Sir Hugh Willoughbie knight, and perfourmed by Richard Chancelor Pilot maior of the voyage: Written in Latine by Clement Adams. (1)

An English version, in HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, 1598, i. 243-255.

"The original Latin is to be found only in the folio edition of 1600, and in *Rerum moscoviticarum auctore*;—*Francof.* 1600, folio, p. 143"—according to HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 342, n.

Adams states that "certaine graue Citizens of London, and men of great wisedome, and carefull for the good of their Countrey, began to thinke with themselues . . . they thereupon resolued vpon a newe and strange Nauigation. And whereas at the same time one Sebastian Cabota, a man in those dayes very renowmed, happened to bee in London, they began first of all to deale and consult diligently with him, and after much speech and conference together, it was at last concluded . . . for the search and discouerie of the Northerne part of the world, to open a way and passage to our men for trauaile to newe and vnknowen kingdomes."

See notes under CABOT, Nos. 39^{6}, 48, 52 and 55^{a}-55^{c} for an account of the map "cut by Clement Adams" and supposed to have been published in London in 1549. (1^{a})

AFFONSO (SIMAO) [Letter, dated Sevilha II dagosto 1530. (2)

The original manuscript is in Lisbon, *Torre do Tombo, Corp. Chron.* i. 45, 90, according to VARNHAGEN, who first printed the letter in his *Historia geral do Brazil,—Madrid*, 1854, i. 439.

Reprinted in part in TARDUCCI, No. 538, pp. 403-404; translated into English in No. 539.

Dr. Affonso reports that he witnessed the return of Cabot from La

Plata, and that all but twenty of the two hundred men whom he conducted to that country had died of their trials and hardships : e de duzentos homens que leuou não tras vyte que todos los outras dyzen que la ficão mortos hums de trabalho e fame outros de guera que eos mouros tiverão por que as frechadas dize que matarão muitos deles.

ALBERI (EUGENIO) Relazioni degli ambasciatori veneti al senato [durante il secolo decimosesto] raccolte, annotate ed edite da Eugenio Alberi a spese di una società.—*Firenze*, 1839(-1863). (3)

8vo, 15 volumes.

See No. 79 for the Relazioni di Gasparo CONTARINI, 16 Novembre 1525, first printed by ALBERI, 1st Ser. ii. 9-73.

ALDAY (JAMES) [Letter to Michael Locke. (4)

Printed in HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, ii. 319 (pt. ii. 7-8). Reprinted by ARBER, No. 6, p. xix.

Hakluyt calls this letter in his heading: "The orginall of the first voyage for traffique into the kingdom of Marocco in Barbarie, begun in the yeere 1551. with a tall ship called the Lion of London, whereof went as captaine Master Thomas Windam . . . which Aldaie professeth himselfe to haue bene the first inuentor of this trade." Alday writes that the reason why he did not make the Barbary voyage when he was "master in the great Barke Aucher for the Leuant" was that "first the very trueth is, that I was from the same voyage letted by the Princes letters, which my Master Sebastian Gabota had obtained for that purpose, to my great griefe."

[*No author's name*]

A NEW INTERLUDE and a mery of the nature of the .iiij. elementꝯ declarynge many propertꝯ of phylosophy naturall / and of dyuers straunge landys / and of dyuers straunge effectꝯ & causis / &c., &c., &c. (5)

Small 8vo. Black Letter type. Probably printed in London between 1510 and 1520. The British Museum contains the only original copy of the drama now known, and even that is imperfect. The fragment consists of thirty-two leaves, sigs. A, B, C, and E, eight leaves each, sig. D and all after E being wanting.

It has been reprinted in DODSLEY, *Select Collection of Old English Plays* (Hazlitt edition, i. 1-50); and by the PERCY SOCIETY, edited by Halliwell, vol. xxii.—*London*, 1848.

The passages containing "the first allusion to the American discoveries yet found in (native) English literature" are on leaves Ci, Cii and Ciij of the original and on pp. 28-33 of the Percy Society

edition. NICHOLLS, No. 466, pp. 91-98, printed these lines, with the suggestion that "the Experyens therein depicted was none other than Sebastian Cabot himself." They are also reprinted in ARBER, No. 6; BIDDLE, see No. 261; HALE in the *American Antiquarian Society Transactions*, 21 October, 1865, 29-30; WINSOR, *America*, iii. 14-16; BEAZLEY, No. 256, 280-282; PAYNE, No. 472, 239-241.

A possible connection between the fruitless Cabot-Spert voyage (see EDEN, No. 95), the Cabot voyage described by MARTYR, No. 159, or that mentioned by RAMUSIO, No. 196, and the

> "maryners,
> Fals of promys, and dissemblers . . .
> Which wold take no paine to saile farther
> Than their owne lyst and pleasure;"

has been suggested in No. 566[1]. The chronological difficulties are discussed by HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 157-167.

ANGHIERA (PIETRO MARTIRE DE) *or*
ANGLERIUS (PETRUS MARTYR)

See MARTYR, Nos. 159-165, the name by which Peter Martyr of Angleria is more commonly known.

ARBER (EDWARD) The first Three English books on America. [? 1511]-1555 A.D. Being chiefly Translations, Compilations, &c., by Richard Eden, From the Writings, Maps, &c., of Pietro Martire, of Anghiera (1455-1526), Sebastian Münster, the Cosmographer (1489-1552), Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol (1474-1557), Grand Pilot of England: With Extracts, &c., from the Works of other Spanish, Italian, and German Writers of the Time. Edited by Edward Arber.—*Birmingham*, 22 June 1885. (6)

4to, 2 T + pp v-xlviii + 1-408.

See EDEN, Nos. 95-97.

The justification for the inclusion of Cabot's name on the title would seem to be, as is stated in the preface, p. vi, that "a large portion of what little we do know about Sebastian Cabot, will be found in the notices of him scattered through this volume."

AYALA (PEDRO DE) [Dispatch addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella by the junior Spanish ambassador in England.—*London*, 25 July, 1498. (7)

The original manuscript, in cipher, is at Simancas, *Patronato Real: Capitulaciones con Inglaterra*, leg. 2.

It was deciphered and translated by BERGENROTH, for the *Calendar*

of State Papers (Spain), i. 176-177, with the omission of a significant sentence recovered by HARRISSE, in his *Cabot*, 396.

Reprinted from Bergenroth by MARKHAM, No. 450; BEAZLEY, No. 256; PROWSE, No. 489; NICHOLLS, *Bristol*, No. 468, iii. 296-297; *Historical Magazine*, xiii. 134-135; and elsewhere.

A Spanish text is printed by HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 329-330; reprinted by Weare, No. 559, pp. 160-163.

Two paragraphs in this long dispatch dealing with various official and news matters, report that the English king had sent five ships provisioned for one year to explore certain islands and mainland which he was assured had been discovered during the preceding year by an expedition fitted out from Bristol. News had reached London that one ship, in which had sailed "un otro Fai Buil"—perhaps "another friar Buil," referring to the friar who accompanied Columbus, in the same way as Cabot was frequently referred to as "otro genoves como Colon"—had been driven back to Ireland in distress by a great storm. The other vessels were expected to return in September.

Ayala reports further that he had seen the map drawn by the discoverer, who was "another Genoese like Columbus." He did not send this chart or mapamundi to their Spanish majesties, because he thought that they were already informed of all the plans of this man, and also of the contents of his map, which Ayala retained. The ambassador suggests that the map may be intended to deceive them into believing that the newly-discovered region was not the same as the islands secured to Spain by the treaty with Portugal (at Tordesillas). See No. 19[a].

The discoverer had at one time been in Seville and Lisbon, in hopes of finding some one to help him carry out his plans. In accordance with his ideas—con la fantasia deste Ginoves—Bristol people had fitted out two, three, or four light vessels or caravelas in each of the preceding seven years, to search for the island of (the mediæval) Brasil and the Seven Cities. See the Introduction, p. xii.

This dispatch was summarized in the dispatch, to which it was perhaps appended, of the senior Spanish ambassador to England. GONZALEZ DE PUEBLA. See No. 120.

The difficulties encountered in deciphering this manuscript, which appears not to have been completely translated previously, even by the officials to whom it was originally addressed, are described in a letter printed in W. C. CARTWRIGHT, *Gustave Bergenroth, a Memorial Sketch,—Edinburgh*, 1870, pp. 76-77; see also, 205-216. A portion of the dispatch, showing the cipher letters, is reproduced with Mr. Bergenroth's letter to Jared Sparks, dated London, 21 October, 1866, printed in the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society, 24 April, 1867, pp. 39-40. (7*a*)

BARRERA PEZZI.

The volume in which the important letter of RAIMONDO, No. 190, was printed for the first time, is described as No. 251.

BELLEFOREST (François de).

The *Cosmographie vniverselle*,—*Paris*, 1575, is mentioned in the notes to Munster, No. 175.

BENDELARI (George).

Mr. Bendelari's translation of the legends on the 1544 Cabot map is described in the note No. 55e.

BENEVENTANUS (Marcus).

See a note under Ruysch, No. 201, for the commentary by Beneventanus on the map in the Rome 1508 edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*.

BENZONI (Girolamo).

See notes under Chauveton, No. 73.

BERCHET (Guglielmo) Fonti Italiani per la storia della scoperta del nuovo mondo raccolte da Guglielmo Berchet. —*Roma*, MDCCCXCII. (8)

Folio, 2 vols.: 2 T + pp vii-xxxxvii + 1-237 + 6 plates; 2 T + pp vii-xi + 1-495 + plate.

Part III. in the *Raccolta di documenti e studi* pubblicati dalla R. Commissione Colombiana.

These two superb volumes contain the pertinent extracts from all the important documents which connect the Cabots, and the other heroes of the period of discovery, with Italy. The references to Cabot are collected in the Index, ii. 464. A document printed herein for the first time is described under Contarini (Marc-antonio), No. 80.

See Sanuto (Marino), No. 210.

BERGENROTH (Gustav Adolf) Calendar of letters, dispatches, and state papers, relating to the negociations between England and Spain, preserved in the archives at Simancas and elsewhere, 1484(-1543). Edited by G. A. Bergenroth (vols. iii-vi, Pascual de Guayangos).—*London*, 1862(-1895). (9)

The "Rolls Series" of Spanish papers comprise six volumes in twelve thick folio parts.

See Ayala, No. 7, and Gonzalez de Puebla, No. 120, for the important Cabot documents which were unknown until they were brought to light by Mr. Bergenroth.

BERWICK Y LIRIA, Y DE ALBA (Maria del Rosario Talco y Osorio, La Duquesa de) Autógrafos de Cristóbal Colón y Papeles de América los publica La Duquesa de Berwick y de Alba Condesa de Siruela.—*Madrid*, 1892. (10)

Folio, 2 T + pp i-v + 1-203 + 10 facsimiles.

This noble contribution to the literature of the Columbian anniversary contains, pp. 109-120, the following four documents relating to Cabot's La Plata expedition. They form a part of the series described under Cabot, Nos. 23-37.

EJECUTORIO á pedimiento de Isabel Méndez y Francisco Vázquez contra el capitán Sebastián Caboto.—*Medina del Campo*, 29 Hebrero, 1532. (11)

This document embodies the two following:

SENTENCIA dada por los Señores del Consejo de las Indias en el pleito entre Catalina Vazquez e sus hijas e el Capitan Sebastian Caboto.—*Avila*, 4 Julio, 1531. (11*a*)

SENTENCIA definitiva dada por los Señores del Consejo de las Indias en el pleito entre Francisco Vazquez e Isabel Mendez y Sebastian Caboto.—*Medina del Campo*, 1 Hebrero, 1532. (11*b*)

INFORMACION pedida por Francisco Leardo y Francisco de Santa Cruz, contra Sebastian Caboto.—*Segovia*, 28 Setiembre, 1532. (12)

BESTE (George) A trve discovrse of the late voyages of discouerie, for the finding of a passage to Cathaya, by the Northvveast, vnder the conduct of Martin Frobisher Generall: Deuided into three Bookes. In the first wherof . . . also by the vvay is sette out a Geographicall description of the Worlde, and what partes thereof haue bin discouered by the Nauigations of the Englishmen.—*London*, by Henry Bynnyman, 1578. (13)

Small 4to, T + 7 ll + pp 1-52 + 1-39 + 1-68 + 2 maps.

The Epistle Dedicatorie is signed by George Beste.

"Sebastian Cabota, being an Englishman, and borne in Bristowe," is mentioned on l. *sig.* b. This is repeated on p. 16, with the additional information that he "was by commandement of Kyng Henry the seauenth, in anno. 1508. furnished with Shipping, munition, and men, and sayled along all that tract [whiche nowe is called Baccalaos] pretending to discouer the passage to Cataya, and went alande in many places, and brought home sundry of the people, and manye other things of that Countrey, in token of possession, beeing

(I say) the firste Christians that euer there sette foote on land." This passage, apparently derived in part from EDEN, Nos. 95, 96, also contains statements which suggest the FABYAN *Chronicon*, No. 105, which was not published until several years later than the date of Beste's book. For the date 1508, see the Introduction, p. xvii, and also WINSOR, *America*, iii. 28-29, and 36, where Mr. J. C. Brevoort gave reasons for believing in a voyage undertaken in that year, and Mr. Deane suggested a clerical or typographical error.

BREWER (JOHN SHERREN) Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII. preserved in the public record office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England, arranged and catalogued by J. S. Brewer.—*London*, 1862(-1896). (14)

Twenty-two thick folio volumes of the Rolls Series contain the British state papers dating from 1509 to 1540. The editorial work has been continued, since Mr. Brewer's death, by James Gairdner and R. H. Brodie.

Two of the entries, published for the first time by Mr. Brewer, establish minor details in the career of Cabot. One, vol. ii. pt. ii. 1456, is from "the King's Book of Payments," dated May, 1512: "Sebastian Tabot making of a carde [map] of Gascoine and Guyon, 20*s*." (14*a*)

The other, vol. vi. 154, is a payment, on 18 February, 1523-4, to John Goderyk of Foly (Fowey) in Cornwall for "his charge, costis and labour conductyng of Sebastian Cabott master of the Pylotes in Spayne to London" at the request of the testator, Sir Thomas Lovell, 43*s*. 4*d*. Unfortunately this gives no clue as to when Cabot paid this visit to London. (14*b*)

BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

The reports of the collectors of customs for the port of Bristol, for 1497-1499, are described under KEMYS, No. 151.

BROWN (RAWDON) Ragguagli sulla vita e sulle opere di Marin Sanuto detto il juniore veneto patrizio e cronista prege volissimo de secoli XV, XVI.—*Venezia*, MDCCCXXXVII (-1838). (15)

8vo, 3 vols., 3 T + pp 9-250; (1)-258; (1)-356 + 2 ll.

The letter of PASQUALIGO, No. 183, was first printed in this work, i. 99-100. There is a note on Cabot's birthplace, i. 217-218.

An autograph note in the Boston Public Library copy of this work reads: "Mr. Rawdon Brown will gladly show Mrs. R. E. Apthorp what he considers documentary evidence of John Cabot's English origin; and of his never having come to Venice, (where he married a Venetian woman who bore him Sebastian & his other

sons) until the year 1461 . . . Casa della Vida Thursday 2 p.m." A marginal note, i. 100-103, reads: "I printed this in the year 1837; but in 1855-6, it became manifest thro' documents discovered in the Venice archives . . . that althow John Cabot was a Venetian by adoption, he really owed his birth to England." Such was perhaps a natural deduction at first sight of the documents described under VENICE, No. 224.

BROWN (RAWDON) Notices concerning John Cabot and his Son Sebastian, Transcribed and translated from original Manuscripts in the Marcian Library at Venice. By Rawdon Brown. (16)

8vo, T + pp 3-26.

Communicated by Edward Cheyney to the *Miscellanies of the Philobiblon Society*, vol. ii. No. 7.—*London*, Whittingham, 1855-6. 100 copies printed.

This privately printed volume contains the earliest English version of the dispatches of PASQUALIGO, No. 183; CONTARINI, Nos. 76, 77; and the Council of Ten of VENICE, Nos. 225-227.

Mr. Brown states, p. 14, that he has "not been able to discover any trace of conversations held with Sebastian Cabot by Trevisan, Capello, Querini, Badoer, Pasqualigo, Giustinian, or Surian, who were the Venetian ambassadors in England from 1497 to 1522."

BROWN (RAWDON) Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English affairs, existing in the archives and collections of Venice, and in other libraries of northern Italy. Vol. i., 1202-1509. Edited by Rawdon Brown.—*London*, 1864. (17)

Folio, T + 1 l + pp i-clvii + 1-395 + 3 facsimiles.

The Rolls Series of Venetian documents, to 1591, has been continued in nine volumes, 1864-1894.

Besides the documents mentioned in the preceding notes, this volume published for the first time the letters described under NAVAGERO, No. 177, and RAIMONDO, No. 190.

The real facts of the Cabot discovery were not generally understood by the English reading public until after the appearance of this volume, despite the fact that students had had access for a decade to an English version of these documents in the Philobiblon volume, which was summarized in *Notes and Queries* by MR. MARKLAND, No. 455.

BULLO (CARLO).

Most of the significant Cabot documents were printed by Sig. Bullo in his *Vera Patria*,—*Chioggia*, 1880, which is described as No. 290.

BURROUGH (STEVEN) The Nauigation and discouerie toward the riuer of Ob, made by Master Steuen Burrough, Master of the Pinnesse called the Serch-thrift . . . in the yere 1556. (18)

In HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, i. 274-283; Goldsmid edition, iii. 116-137; PINKERTON, *Voyages*, i. 51-61.

Burrough records that on April 27, 1556, "the right Worshipfull Sebastian Cabota came aboord our Pinnesse at Grauesende, . . . and the good olde Gentleman . . . gaue to the poore most liberall almes, . . . And then at the signe of the Christopher, hee and his friends banketted, and made . . . great cheere: and for very ioy . . . he entred into the dance himselfe, amongst the rest of the young and lusty company:" p. 274.

Some misapprehension existed for a time (see BIDDLE, No. 261, pp. 320-321) because of the heading: *Navigatione di Sebastiano Cabota*, which appears above an Italian version of a log of this voyage, in RAMUSIO, *Viaggi*, ii. 211-219, editions of 1583 and 1606. See note to No. 195. The Italian text does not contain any allusion to Cabot's participation in the farewell to the expedition. See the notes under O'BRIEN, No. 470*.

CABOT (ELIZABETH).

See note under MYCHELL, No. 176.

CABOT (JOHN).

The only known extant records which may possibly preserve the words of John Cabot are the petitions in response to which the Letters Patent of 5 March, 1496, and 3 February, 1498, were granted by HENRY VII., as described under Nos. 136 and 140.

A map drawn by John Cabot is described by AYALA, No. 7. (19*a*)

A map of the world and also a globe "which he had made," are described by RAIMONDO DI SONCINO, No. 190: messer Zoanno ha la descriptione del mondo in una carta, et anche in una sphere solida che lui ha fatto et demostra dove è capitato, et andando versa el levante ha passato assai el paese del Tanais. (19*b*)

A "Coeart" by which Cabot "made himself expert in knowyng of the world" is mentioned in the FABYAN *Cronicon*, No. 105. (19*c*)

A painting representing John Cabot and his three sons hangs in the Sala dello Scudo of the Ducal Palace in Venice. It is said to have been painted by the Abbé Francesco Griselini in 1763. It is copied, from a small photograph, in the *New England Magazine,—Boston*, February, 1898, xvii. 655. (20)

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) [Deposition of Sebastian Cabot relative to the latitude of Cape St. Augustin—13 November, 1515. (21)

Manuscript copy among the Muñoz Transcripts, in the Academia de la Historia, Madrid, from a "Registro de copias de cédulas, provisiones, &c. de la Casa de la Contratacion desde 5 de Febrero de 1515 hasta 6 de Marzo de 1519."

Printed by NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, iii. 319, or *Opusculos*, i. 66.

In this document, Cabot declares that he believes in the reliability of certain observations taken by Amérigo Vespucio, which had acquired importance during the negociations for determining the line of demarcation between the Spanish and Portuguese spheres of exploration.

An account of the native tribes with whom Cabot came in contact during his expedition to La Plata, and of the natural resources of that region, which is printed in HERRERA, *Historia*, No. 143, Dec. iiii. Lib. viii. cap. xi. with the heading: "La relacion que hizo al Rey," may very probably be an extract from Cabot's official report, quoted in his own words. In the 1730 Barcia edition of HERRERA, this extract is printed in italics, as a quotation. (22)

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) Informacion hecha en Sevilla en 28 Julio dentro de la nao S^ta^ Maria donde venia Sebastian Caboto, por los oficiales de la Casa de la Contratacion acerca de todo lo ocurrido en su viaje. (23)

Manuscript in the Archives of the Indies, Seville, *P^to^*. 1-2-$\frac{1}{8}$.

Printed in HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 422-427.

This document contains the deposition made by Cabot in reply to the charges of mismanagement and criminality brought against him on behalf of those who had suffered from the failure of the expedition to La Plata.

Similar depositions were made at the same time by Juan de Junco, Casimir Nuremberguer, and Alonso de Santa Cruz: see Nos. 150, 179, 207.

In addition to the above, HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 412-415, cites the following titles of documents found in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, which relate to the lawsuits which resulted from the difficulties that arose during the expedition to La Plata.

Informacion hecha en el Puerto de San Salvador fecha 23 Junio por el Capitan Sebastian Caboto sobre el proceso que començo a formar desde 1526 contra Francisco de Roxas, y Martin [Mendez] e Miguel de Rodas, para luego presentado al Consejo. (24)

Paraceres que dieron varios pilotes y capitanes en el puerto de San Salvador en 6 de Octubre a peticion del Capitan Sebastian

Caboto sobre lo que conviendria hacerse con su armada y que determinacion tomar. (25)

Informacion hecha en el puerto de San Salvador en 12 de Octubre por mandado de Sebastian Caboto mediante un ynterrogatorió que prexentó tocante á todos los sucesos que pasaron en un armada para luego despues presentada à S. M. (26)

Requerimiento que hizo Sebastian Caboto à Francisco de Rojas y respuestas de este. En el puerto de San Vincente. (27)

[Declaracion que dió en el puerto de San Vicente del Brazil sobre las tropelías del general Sebastian Gaboto al capitan Francisco de Rojas por haberse este opuesto á la arribada que hizo al Rio de la Plata, en vez de seguir el viaje de la Especería al socorro del comendador Loaisa. (This document, which may be the same as No. 27, is cited by NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, i. 30-31, as in Seville, *leg. de Papeles de la Armada del mar del Sur*, 1624-1626 *años*. It cannot now be found.) (28)

Informacion hecha en Sevilla 2 de Agosto a peticion de Catalina Vazquez madre de Martin Mendez, y de Isabel de Rodas muger de Miguel de Rodas contra el capitan Sebastian Caboto. (29)

Informacion hecha en Sevilla a pedimento de Sebastian Caboto en 27 Agosto sobre lo que le sucedio con las rebeliones que tuvo en su armada. (30)

Dos relaciones de probanzas en el pleito entre Sebastian Caboto y Catalina Vazquez, madre de Martin Mendez, teniente de la expedicion que fué al Maluco al mando de Caboto. (This contemporary summary of the substance of the two preceding documents was exhibited in the Exposicion Americanista at Madrid, 1881.) (31)

Probanza hecha en Ocaña a peticion del Capitan Francisco de Rojas, en 2 de Noviembre de 1530, con arreglo à un interrogatorio que presentó de 26 preguntas, acerca de lo que le sucedió en la armada de Sebastian Caboto y las vegaciones que este lo hizo. (32)

Acusacion del Fiscal Villalobos contra Sebastian Caboto por los ecesos cometidos con la gente de mar y perdida de la armada de la Especeria y en virtud de Real Cedula. Receptoria de 6 de Octubre 1530. (33)

Informacion presentada por Isabel de Rodas viuda del piloto Miguel de Rodas acerca de la muerte que occasionó Sebastian Caboto. Fecha en Sevilla 3 Enero. (34)

Informacion hecha en Sevilla en 21 Julio presentada por el capitan Sebastian Caboto para el pleito que siguio contra Francisco de Rojas. (35)

Informacion hecha en Sevilla en 16 Agosto 1531, y presentada por Isabel de Rodas contra Sebastian Caboto. (36)

Sentencia definitiva dada por los Señores del Consejo de las Indias en el pleito entre el Capitan Francisco de Rojas y Sebastian Caboto. Medina del Campo, 1 Febrero 1532. (37)

Four additional documents belonging to this series are cited under BERWICK Y ALBA, Nos. 10-12.

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) [Letter to Juan de Samano—Sevilla (24 June) 1533. (38)

Autograph original manuscript in the Archives of the Indies, Seville, *Est.* 143, *Caj.* 3, *Leg.* 2. Copied, in Muñoz Transcripts, Madrid, lxxix. fol. 287.

There is a facsimile of the autograph copy in HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 429; reproduced in *Scribner's Magazine,—New York*, July, 1897, xxii. 69.

Printed in TARDUCCI, No. 539; *Boletin R. Acad. Historia,—Madrid*, April, 1893, xxii. 348-350, see PERES, No. 476; *Raccolta di documenti, R. Commissione Colombiana,—Roma*, 1892, III. ii. 396-397, see BERCHET, No. 8.

Translated by BEAZLEY, No. 256, pp. 208-210.

In this letter to the secretary of Charles V. Cabot tells of his plans for renewed explorations: toda via tiene gana de tomar la enpresa del rio de parana que tan caro me questa. He apologizes for the delay in completing three maps, one for Samano and two for the Emperor, explaining that this had been due to the death of his daughter and the illness of his wife. When the maps are finished, he promises that they shall show why the compass needle turns towards the north-east and north-west, and that this will provide His Majesty with a sure rule for finding the longitude: creo q*ue* su mag*estad* y los señores del conseyo qudaron satisfechos dellas por q̄ veran co mo se puede navegar por redondo por sus derotas [Harrisse suggests that this means: by means of the indications of the compass or rhumbo] como se aze por vna carta y la causa por q̄ nordestea y noruestea laguya y como es forçoso q̄ lo aga y que tantas quartas a de nordestear y noruestear antes q̄ torna aboluerse azia el norte y en que meridiano y con esto terna su mag^{t} la regla cierta para tomar la longitud.

The letter closes with a request that the officials of the Casa de Contratacion may be instructed to pay him a third of his salary, which would enable him to visit His Majesty's Council with a servant whom he had left behind on the coast of Brazil, and who had recently returned, bringing information as to what the Portuguese were doing there.—Cabot's salary had been attached as a result of the lawsuits growing out of the expedition to La Plata. The royal orders in which the Queen Regent directed that portions of his salary should be paid him, dated 11 March and 11 May, 1531, and 12 March, 1532, are described as Nos. 68-70: other memoranda regarding his salary are noted as Nos. 111-113.

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) In hac protens in planum figura continetur totus terre glodus insule, portus, flumina, sinus, syrtus et breuia, q̃ hatenus aneotericis adaperta sunt, eorumq̃ nomina et qui ea loca aperuere ut eisdem huius figure tabulis liquidius patet ad hec omnium q̃ a maioribus cognita sunt, necnon que a Ptholomeo referuntur regionum scilscet prouinciarum, urbiũ, mõtium, flũuiorũ, climatũ, parallelorumq̃ tam Europe q̃ Asie & Aphricæ exacta descriptio. Anotibis tamẽ cãdide lector situm hunc orbis terrarũ depictũ esse iuxta uariationẽ qua acus nauatica utitur ad artũ septẽtrionalis obseruationi cuius rationẽ per legere potẽs tabula secunda decimi septimi numeri. (39)

This Latin title, followed by a Spanish version of the same text, is on the south-west quadrant of a world map printed from an engraving on copper-plate, composed of four separately printed parts, each measuring 80 × 62 centimetres, pasted together on cardboard, the whole measuring 2 m. 19 × 1 m. 25, or 5 ft. 11 × 4 ft. 1.

The only copy of this map now known to exist is exhibited in the Geographical department of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It was found in 1843 by Von Martius in the house of a curate in Bavaria, and was purchased by the French Government during the following year. (39[1])

Another copy, as may safely be assumed, is noted in the list of maps consulted by ORTELIUS during the preparation of his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, 1570, No. 180. It is described as "Vniuersalem Tabulam; quam impressam æneis formis vidimus, sed sine nomine loci, & impressoris." (39[2])

A facsimile of the Paris map, made by E. Rembielinski, was published in JOMARD, *Monuments de la Géographie*, 1862, plate xx: it lacks two of the corner ornamentations, a few names on the map, and the accompanying legends described below, Nos. 54, 55. (39[3])

Thirteen full-size photographic facsimiles were made in 1882, through the efforts of several New England students represented by Mr. Charles Deane. Two of these were retained by the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the others were deposited with the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Public Library, and the Athenæum Library in Boston, the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts, the Harvard University Library at Cambridge, the New York Historical Society and the American Geographical Society in New York City, the Long Island Historical Society in Brooklyn, the Library Company in Philadelphia, the Virginia Historical Society at Richmond, and the Maine Historical Society at Portland. (39[4])

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture, acting through the Dominion Archivist, Dr. Douglas Brymner, secured from Paris in

1897 a negative from the map, from which a photo-lithograph of the map was made. Copies of this facsimile, which is somewhat less than half the size of the original, accompany BRYMNER, *Report on Canadian Archives*, 1897,—*Ottawa*, 1898, and also DAWSON, *Latest Phases*, No. 319. (39[5])

A careful facsimile of the North Atlantic portion of the map, showing the colors of the original, is in HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 1882. From this, reduced copies were made, without the colors, for his *Discovery* and *Cabot*. The significant portions of the map are also copied in STEVENS, *Hist. and Geog. Notes*, pl. 4; LA GRAVIÈRE, *Marins*,—*Paris*, 1879, i.; BREVOORT, in *Historical Magazine* (Dawson), March, 1868, xiii. 129; WINSOR, *America*, iii. 22, and *Columbus*, 626, copied in BRYMNER, *Canadian Archives*, DAWSON, *Latest Phases*, and elsewhere; WINSHIP, *Coronado*, in *XIV. Report of U. S. Bureau of Ethnology*, 352; KRETSCHMER, *Entdeckung Amerikas*; MARKHAM, *Journals*, xxxii.; WEARE, *Cabot*, 266; *Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1897, xxii. 66, 67: see note to PIERS, No. 481. The facsimile, which is referred to in GOLDSMID'S *Hakluyt*, No. 133, as "facing p. 23 of vol. xii," was apparently not published.

The cartographic portion of the plate is elliptical, and is composed on the orthographic projection devised by Apianus in 1524, the scale of longitude being one-third less than that of the latitude. "It contains indications of magnetic lines with no variation, which are transformed into meridians, and starting points calculated to enable mariners to find the longitude at sea." The four corners of the plate, beyond the limits of the map proper, exhibit each a large engraved head of Eolus, colored by hand, like the coasts, figures of men, animals, and things within the map. On the upper part, to the left, is an engraving of the Annunciation, with a Latin paraphrase of the angelic salutation in six lines. To the right, are the engraved arms of the Empire, surmounting an absolutely unintelligible inscription in Spanish: Solas del Solo en el mundo en seruicio delas quales muriendo viuen leales. In the lower corners on each side is a cosmographical table of latitudes in degrees and minutes, each enclosed within a frame. (39*)

This description of the map, adapted from HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 437-438, and his *Cabot Cartographe*, No. 391, may be compared with that given by M. D'AVEZAC in the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*,—*Paris*, 1857, 4 Ser. xiv. 268-270. The tables of letterpress which are pasted upon the sides of the map, are described in detail below.

The title of the map, of which the Latin version is quoted above, No. 39, states that "this figure, projected on a plane, contains all the lands . . . which have yet been discovered, with their names and the discoverers of them, as is more clearly expressed in the accompanying tables (of inscriptions or legends) together with all that was previously known. . . . And you should note that the land is placed according to the variation which the compass needle

makes with the north star, the reason for which may be seen in the second column number seventeen." This seventeenth legend—see No. 55[6]—states that "Sebastian Cabot, captain and pilot major to the Emperor Charles V, made this figure projected on a plane in the year . . . 1544, having drawn it by degrees of latitude and longitude, with the winds, as a sailing chart, following partly Ptolemy and partly the modern Spanish and Portuguese discoveries, and partly the discovery made by his father and himself; by it you may sail as by a sea chart, having regard to the variation of the needle."

There is no indication on the map or in the printed legends to show where it was drawn, engraved, printed or published. The typographical appearance, interpreted by what is known of the arts of printing and engraving during the second quarter of the sixteenth century, have led students to agree with Mr. Harrisse in assuming that the map was printed in the Spanish Netherlands, probably at Antwerp, at about the date given in the legend quoted above—1544.

The plates used for printing the map now in Paris, or copies of the map printed from those plates, may have been sent from the place of original publication to London, where a new set of the accompanying Latin legends appears to have been published, and issued with copies of the map, by CLEMENT ADAMS in 1549. This edition of the legends is discussed below, No. 55[a]: if they accompanied an engraved map, it was perhaps printed from the same plates as the one now at Paris; see the notes Nos. 49 and 52. Hakluyt, followed by Purchas, speaks of this London 1549 map as "cut" by Adams. It is not unlikely that changes may have been made on the plates by Adams, or under his direction, especially since there is every reason to suppose that Adams was acquainted with Cabot at this period. Mr. Harrisse, however, has advanced strong reasons for not accepting this language in its literal sense of "engraved," as implying an entirely new map. (39[6])

DR. DAWSON, who compared the various references to these maps with much insight in 1894—No. 316—concluded: (1) "That the Paris map of 1544 is not Cabot's in any sense that would make him responsible for its accuracy, that it was not published or prepared in Spain, that he never corrected the proofs, but that he probably contributed in some measure to the material from which its unknown author compiled it."

"(2) That the map in the Queen's Gallery engraved by Clement Adams was essentially different in its American geography from that of 1544, and that it was based on some of Cabot's charts made in England, and that Lok's map (No. 156) taken with Gilbert's and Willes's statements (Nos. 48 and 49) affords a useful indication as to what these charts contained." (39[7])

At least one copy of the London 1549 map belonged to the Crown, and hung in the Privy Gallery at Whitehall (1576 and 1625) or Westminster (1589-1600). A copy was seen at Oxford by CHYTRÆUS (No. 75) some time after 1565. There were said

to be other copies in "many ancient merchants houses," when HAKLUYT wrote in 1584, and again in 1600. DE LAET (No. 154) probably relied on Hakluyt for his statement that not a few copies of the map still remained in England in 1633. (39[8])

The words "prima terra uista," placed against the north-eastern point of what represents Cape Breton island on this map, afford the most conclusive evidence for locating the spot of Cabot's landfall in 1497.—See the Introduction, pp. xiv and xl-xli, and the accompanying references. (39[9])

CABOT (SEBASTIAN)

Sebastian Cabot is recorded as having drawn the following maps, each of which probably existed only in manuscript form:

THREE MAPS, drawn for Charles V. and his secretary Samano, as described in Cabot's letter of 1533—see the notes to No. 38, and HARRISSE, *Discovery*, 594-595. (40)

[A MANUSCRIPT DRAFT or sketch of some sort for the engraved map No. 39; see the Introduction, p. xlix. (41)

VN MAPA MONDO GRANDE, which Cabot showed some time before 1547 to the Mantuan gentleman who is quoted by RAMUSIO and discussed in the notes to No. 194. This map showed the Portuguese and Spanish voyages. (42)

VN MAPA MUNDI cortado por el equinocio, which Cabot sent to Charles V. from London in November, 1553, as described in an accompanying letter, No. 59. Harrisse suggests that this map may have been identical with the one which Juan Bautista Gesio, in a memorial addressed to the Spanish kings, dated Madrid, 20 September, 1575, declared to be royal property. It was described as: (43)

VN MAPA ANTIGUO de pergamino iluminado, in the library of Juan de Ovando, the deceased president of the Consejo de las Indias. See the notes to JIMENEZ DE LA ESPADA, No. 423, or HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 283. This same map may have been the one described as: (44)

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) Maps—*continued.*

VN MAPA que dio (Sebastian Caboto) al Rey de Castilla, which figured 43° longitude between Goa and Mozambique, according to CESPEDES, No. 63. (45)

VNA CARTA UNIVERSEL de todo el orbe en plano ó en un cuerpo esphérico, was, according to OVIEDO, No. 182, a thing which Cabot was competent to construct: he does not specify any particular example. (46)

UNA CARTA DA NAVIGARE diligentissima fatta a mano, e tutta ritratta à punto da una propria del detto Caboto, which Guido Gianeti de Fano examined in London, during the reign of Edward VI., and which he described to LIVIO SANUTO, No. 209, as showing a meridian, based upon a point of no magnetic variation, a hundred and ten miles west of Flores, an island of the Azores group. This map was presumably identical with one of the following: (47)

CHARTS, whiche are yet to bee seene, in the Queenes Maiesties priuie Gallerie, at Whitehall; in which, according to GILBERT, No. 117, writing before 1566, "Cabot hath by his personall experience set foorth, and described" the north-west passage to Cathay. One of these may have been the engraved map of 1544 or 1549, but there seems to be no good reason for doubting the correctness of Gilbert's plural. See the notes under 55^5. That there was a map showing Cabot's American discoveries in the palace at Whitehall seems to be stated by STRACHEY, No. 213: "the draught of w^{ch} voyage is yet to be seene." (48)

HIS CARDE drawen with his owne hande; on which WILLES, No. 230, in 1577 read Cabot's "owne discourse of nauigation." Like the map described by Gilbert, this one apparently showed a north-west passage, so that it could hardly have been the engraved map of 1544, although the accompanying narrative strongly suggests their identity. The suggestion has not been made that Clement Adams may have published a map, showing Cabot's discoveries in the North Atlantic, with the text quoted by HAKLUYT —see No. 55^2—but without the other legends from the 1544 map. (49)

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) Maps—*continued.*

HIS (CARTOGRAPHICALL) TABLE, the which my good Lorde (of Bedford) hath at Cheynies; is also referred to by WILLES. It is not necessary to suppose that this "table" and the "carde" mentioned in the preceding paragraph were identical, although both represented open water towards the north-west between 61° and 64° N. (50)

HIS OWNE MAPPES & discourses drawne and written by himselfe; which HAKLUYT in 1582—No. 124—said would shortly come out in print. They were then in the possession of Cabot's successor, William Worthington; see the Introduction, p. li. (51)

THE GREAT MAP in his Maiesties priuie Gallerie, of which Sebastian Cabot is often therein called the Authour, and his Picture is therein drawne; which PURCHAS describes in his *Pilgrimes*, No. 188, iii. 807. The words "often" and "therein," taken in connection with the parallel passage in which Purchas speaks of "The Map with his picture in the Priuy Gallery," would seem to imply something different from the 1544 map, No. 39. It may have been the same as the map described as Nos. 49 or 50. (52)

A map ordered by the Fuggers, the great commercial house of Antwerp, which is mentioned in the notes to HAEBLER, No. 369, appears never to have been delivered by Cabot. (53)

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) Tabula prima. Del Almirante. Tabvla secvnda. (54)

Two columns of printed text, measuring 27 centimetres wide and 55 centimetres long, pasted upon the two sides of the map described above, No. 39.

This text consists of a series of paragraphs, which contain a description of various portions of the adjoining map, to which reference is made by means of numbers placed against each paragraph to correspond with similar numbers engraved on the map. Each description is in Spanish, followed by a version of the same information in Latin, except at the foot of the second column, where there are five paragraphs, numbered 18 to 22, in Spanish not followed by the Latin. The Latin version of numbers 19 to 22, however, is to be found engraved upon the body of the map, together with three additional Spanish legends, only one of which

is accompanied by a Latin version. In the lower corners, outside the map proper, are inserted two tables of Latin letterpress, as mentioned in the preceding description of the map, No. 39*, and in greater detail below.

The type used for printing the letterpress text, as just described, was rearranged, but apparently not reset, in order to print the pamphlet described in the following entry. The style of type used, the length of lines in which it was set up, and the fact that the columns of letterpress are of exactly the right length to paste upon the edges of the map, make it most probable that these columns were printed first, and that the pamphlet was afterwards prepared, possibly to go with copies of the map when this was sold in the four separate sheets on which it was printed, not pasted together.

CABOT (Sebastian) Declaratio / chartæ novæ navi- / gatoriæ domini / almirantis. (55)

A small quarto pamphlet of 24 leaves, signatures A-F, 4 leaves each, having 27 lines on each full page. Printed in Roman letters. No place, name of printer, or year, but perhaps printed at Antwerp in, or shortly after, the year 1544.

The only copy of this pamphlet now known to bibliographers of Americana is in a private library in Brooklyn, New York. It was not known to modern students prior to its appearance as No. 99 in the 1895 "Catalogue of the rich library of the Chateau de Lobris in Silesia . . . sold at *Munich*, 22 April."

The text of the tract is headed: Declaratio. Tabulae. Almirante. Seventeen numbered paragraphs in Latin are followed by five pages of tables, in Latin, with the heading: Arithmetica supputatio seu deuisio parallelorum (half page); Gradus eleuationis poli seu latitudinis terrae (28 paragraphs on 2 pages): Tabula climatum Arithmeticalis secundũ grad: et mi: latitud quo ad principia, media, et finis eorundem (one-third page); Astrorum (two pages). The heading, Declaratio etc., is repeated, followed by twenty-two numbered paragraphs of Spanish text, of which numbers one to seventeen repeat the substance of the seventeen Latin paragraphs, as explained under the preceding title.

The title of the pamphlet: "Explanation of the new sailing chart of his Lordship the Admiral," was presumably derived from the first paragraph which describes the discovery made by Columbus in 1492. (55[1])

The remaining paragraphs, or legends, contain accounts of: 2. Española and Cuba; 3. New Spain, or Mexico; 4. the Straits of Magellan; 5. the Malucos and the first circumnavigation; 6. Peru; 7. la Plata; 8. the Bacallaos, or Canada; 9. Iceland; 10. Siberia; 11. 12. 18. North-eastern Asia and the adjoining Arctic seas; 13. Central Africa; 14. Asiatic India; 15. the Tartars; 16. Ceylon and Sumatra; 17. "Inscription of the author with certain reasons for the variation between the compass needle

and the north star"; 18. a quotation from Pliny, lib. 2, cap. (67, printed LXXIX); 19. Rocos islands; 20. 21. 22. East India islands.

The legends which are engraved on the face of the map and are not reprinted in the pamphlet relate to Ciapangu or Japan, "of the fish which stops a ship," and the title legend quoted in full above, No. 39.

The Latin legends which accompanied the map of 1544 were apparently reprinted in London by Clement Adams, perhaps in 1549,—see notes under No. 39. A copy of this edition may have been seen at Oxford by CHYTRÆUS, No. 75, who transcribed the legends, in which the date 1549 replaces 1544 in legend 17. This text as printed by Chytræus follows that of the Latin legends on the Paris map, except that each paragraph has a heading or descriptive title, and that there is a Latin version of the Ciapangu-Japan legend, which occurs only in Spanish engraved on the face of the map, and of legend 18, with the correct reference to the chapter in Pliny from which it is taken. There are also variations in spelling and phraseology, such as might naturally be made by a copyist: such of these as occur in legend 8 are noted below. The date 1549 —which might have been altered by a misreading, a blurred type, a slip of the transcriber's pen, or a misprint in the reprinting—is partially confirmed by a marginal note in PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, 1625, iii. 807: "This Map, some say, was taken out of Sir Seb. Cabot's Map by Clem. Adams in 1549"; see No. 49. (55*a*)

HAKLUYT, as explained in the notes to No. 39[6], examined several copies of a Cabot map "sett out" or "cut" by Clement Adams, from which he copied a variant text of legend 8. This text, as printed by Hakluyt in 1589, No. 125, and in 1600, No. 126, differs entirely from that of the Paris map and from that copied by Chytræus, although it contains identical information. No plausible reason has been suggested to explain why Adams should have taken the trouble to make a new translation, when he must in all probability have possessed a copy of the legend as already printed. There was as little reason why Hakluyt, who might have introduced changes similar to those ascribed to Chytræus, should have rewritten the entire paragraph. The difficulties of explanation are increased by the introduction of such dubious phrases as "credo" and "hac opinor ratione," where the Paris and Chytræus texts are explicit. Mr. Harrisse is of the opinion that "the differences in the wording . . . do not prove the existence of a third edition of Cabot's planisphere. They simply indicate a gratuitous manipulation by Hakluyt of Adams' text." There are quite as strong reasons for the opinion that an edition of a map showing Cabot's North Atlantic discoveries was set forth by Adams, on which was printed the legend quoted by Hakluyt. See the notes to Nos. 49, 50, and 52. (55*b*)

HAKLUYT in 1600 reprinted this Clement Adams legend, changing the date of the discovery from 1494 to 1497. Such a change might naturally have been made by him on the basis of the informa-

tion, showing the later date to be the correct one, which he is known to have acquired in the interval between 1589 and 1600. Purchas, however, in 1625 states specifically that Cabot's map in the Privy Gallery "hath 1497." From these facts, Mr. Harrisse decides that Adams first printed the legends with the date 1494 copied from the 1544 edition; that he afterwards, perhaps from Cabot, learned that this was a mistake; and that he then reprinted the column containing the corrected date 1497, substituting this on all unsold copies of the map. The change, it may be noted, occurs in the text quoted by Hakluyt. It is extremely probable that if this altered date appeared in the legends attached to some copies of the map as now known, the alteration was made with pen and ink. (55*c*)

To summarize: two 1544 editions of the Cabot map legends, in Latin and Spanish, have been described from existing copies. In addition, it is probable that an edition of the Latin legends was printed in London in 1549, and these may also have appeared in some other form, of which the Adams-Hakluyt text was a part. In 1594, 1599, and 1606, the 1549 Latin edition was reprinted by CHYTRÆUS, No. 75. In 1633, DE LAET, No. 154, reprinted the Adams-Hakluyt text, and this was republished by him in a French version in 1640.

The legends were not again printed until after the recovery of the Paris map in 1843. M. Jomard intended to reprint them, to accompany his facsimile of the map, No. 39[3]. This purpose is said to have been carried out by his son-in-law, M. Bosselli, some time after the death of M. Jomard,—a lithographic facsimile of the legends being issued in a limited edition for private circulation. The officials of the Bibliothèque Nationale state that no copy of such a reprint can be found in that library. (55*d*)

A careful transcript of the legends from the Paris map was made for Mr. Charles Deane, and this was printed by Mr. C. C. Smith, together with a translation by Mr. George Bendelari, in the *Proceedings* of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 12 February, 1891, new series, vi. 305-339. Twenty copies of these pages were separately issued with a special cover title, for private distribution. This transcription of the legends, together with Mr. Bendelari's translation, was reprinted by Dr. Dawson in BRYMNER, *Report on Canadian Archives*, 1897,—*Ottawa*, 1898, 106-125. (55*e*)

The English version in BEAZLEY, No. 256, pp. 222-244, is based upon that of Bendelari, although carefully compared with the original texts.

The accuracy of the statement which declares that Sebastian Cabot drew the map, and by an inevitable inference wrote the accompanying legends, has been doubted by most of those best qualified to judge of its truth. Those who attack the personal character and the scientific reputation of Cabot, and those who maintain his right to eminence, are equally anxious to dissociate him from any responsibility for the cartography and the geography of this document.

Sebastian Cabot, during the years when this map and the text of the legends which form an integral part of it, were composed, resided in Spain. As stated in the notes to No. 39, it is supposed that these were printed in the Low Countries. Whether composed by Cabot with his own hand, or, as is quite as likely, by someone working in collaboration with him, the draft of the map and of the legends must have been sent in manuscript to the place of printing. A comparative examination of the Spanish and the Latin texts shows that they were probably composed in Spanish and afterwards translated into Latin, most probably at the place of printing, for the sake of rendering them more intelligible to a wider circle of European readers. The translator made some changes and a few additions, the nature of which is shown by the extracts given below, where the words which occur only in the Latin are quoted in that language. For the most part, these variations are such as might naturally be made by anyone translating freely and possessing a slight acquaintance with the subject. One addition of very curious importance occurs in legend 8, where the Latin states that Cabot made the landfall at Bacallaos "at five o'clock in the morning." The Spanish reads "in the morning." Unless the translator had some source of information of which he gives no hint, he must have introduced this hour as one which seemed to him probable, or perhaps, as the dictionary interpretation of the Spanish "early morning."

A manuscript copy of the twenty-two Spanish legends which appear in the letterpress at the sides of the Paris map, exists in the Royal Library at Madrid. It is in a volume apparently containing transcripts of geographical information, these legends being preceded by the narrative of his third voyage written by Columbus. The page of contents refers to these legends as:

Declaratio chartæ nauigatoriæ Domini Almirantis.

Tiene vn tratado de la Carta de nauegar, hecho por el Doctor Grajales, en el Puerto de Sancta Maria, i el vso de dos Tablas, para saber el orto del Sol, i los ocasos desde el altura de. 38. grados, hasta la de. 48. por el mismo. (56)

Mr. Harrisse, to whom the publication of these facts is due, in his *Discovery*, 640-641, does not state whether the last clause in this title refers to the two tables which were reprinted in the pamphlet legends, No. 55, from the lower corners of the engraved map, or whether this refers to something which has no connection with the map or legends, but which was also transcribed into the manuscript volume. The fact that only the twenty-two printed legends, not including those engraved on the face of the map, appear in this manuscript, suggests that this was transcribed from the printed text. There is nothing to show the authority upon which their authorship was ascribed to Dr. Grajales, a person of whom nothing else has yet been made known. This authorship,

however, is made more probable by an entry in LEON PINELO, *Biblioteca*, No. 436, pp. 144-145:

D. Christoval Colon. Declaracion de la tabla navigatoria. Hallase este breve tratado impresso con su carta, que queda puesta.

Doct. Grajales. Del uso de la carta de navegar, imp. con el referido tratado de Colõ. (56*a*)

As stated above, No. 55[1], the fact that the first legend treated of Columbus seems to have misled those whose hasty glance read no further, into the supposition that the Admiral was entitled to the whole of this work. Moreover, despite the specific and repeated statements of Leon Pinelo, that this work was printed in Spanish, no one accustomed to the critical use of bibliographic manuals would assume that the reference quoted above was not taken from the manuscript now in Madrid, No. 56, or that the latter was not transcribed from the pamphlet or map known to have been printed. The statement that they were written—"hecho" implies authorship—by Doctor Grajales remains unsupported by confirmatory proof, but there are no sufficient reasons for doubting its truth.

WINSOR, *Controversies*, No. 571, p. 13, and DAWSON, No. 319, p. 107, refuse to accept this proof of authorship, as maintained by Harrisse, and suggest that Grajales may have possessed merely a copy of the map or the pamphlet legends from which this transcript was made.

Legends 1-8, and perhaps 14, refer to the regions which had been added to the known world within the lifetime of Sebastian Cabot. They represent what was presumably known regarding these regions by well-informed persons in a position to secure information concerning the progress of exploration. The other paragraphs, excepting No. 17, contain the current ideas held by these same persons regarding the half-known older world, which is popularly associated with the travels of Marco Polo, Sir John Mandeville, and Adam of Bremen. HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 287, following KOHL, remarks that these descriptions are full of legendary stories about sea monsters, people with one foot or one eye, men with faces like dogs, spectres or ghosts speaking in the air, and much more of the same sort. It should be added that in each case these statements are given as hearsay. The authority for them existed in the most trustworthy works that had then been published in regard to the regions in question.

LEGEND 8 contains the very important statement, apparently made by Sebastian Cabot, that the country of Bacallaos, the present Canadian Atlantic seaboard, was discovered by John Cabot and his son Sebastian on the morning of 24 June (July) 1494 (at the fifth hour, about daybreak); that the point of landfall was named "first land seen"; and that a large island lying off this point was named St. Johns because it was also discovered on that saint's day: Esta tierra fue descubierta por Ioan Caboto Veneciano, y Sebastian Caboto su hijo, anno del nascimiento de nuestro Saluador Iesu Christo de M.CCCC.XCIIII. a ueinte y quatro de Iunio por la

mannana, a la qual pusieron nõbre prima tierra uista, y a una isla grãde que esta par de la dha tierra, le pusieron nombre sant Ioan, por auer sido descubierta el mismo dia: Terram hanc olim nobis clausam, aperuit Ioannes Cabotus Venetus, necnõ Sebastianus Cabotus eius filius, anno ab orbe redempto 1494. die uero 24. Iulij, hora 5. sub diluculo, quã terrã primũ uisam appellarũt, & Insulã quandã magnã ei oppositã, Insulã diui Ioannis nominarũt, quippe quæ solenni die festo diui Ioannis aperta fuit. (55^2)

The parallel p̃assage quoted by HAKLUYT—see No. 55*b*—reads: Anno Domini 1494, Ioannes Cabotus venetus, & Sebastianus illius filius eam terram fecerunt peruiam, quam nullus priùs adire ausus fuisset, die 24 Iunij, circiter horam quintam bene manè. Hanc autem appellauit Terram Primùm visam, credo quod ex mari in eam partem primùm oculos iniecerat. Nam quæ ex aduerso sita est insula, eam appellauit insulam D. Ioannis, hac opinor ratione, quòd aperta fuit eo die qui est sacer D. Ioanni Baptistæ. (55^3)

DAWSON, in his *Latest Phases*, suggests that the omission of the qualifying "grande" in this Hakluyt-Adams text, was probably a result of Adams' intercourse with Cabot, who informed him that the island of St. John on the engraved map of 1544 was one of the group now named the Magdalen islands, and that the island discovered on the same day as the landfall—Scatari island off Cape Breton, in Dr. Dawson's opinion—was not "large."

THE EIGHTH LEGEND as copied by CHYTRÆUS at Oxford agrees with the Latin text from the Paris map, except for the spellings *Iohannes*, insulam . . . ei *appositam*, and the date, anno . . . 1594. die verò 24. Iunii. (55^4)

DE LAET, on the other hand, in 1633 followed HAKLUYT, No. 55^3, in general, except for the readings: Anno Domini cIↃcccc xcvii . . . die xxiv Iulii . . . appellavit Insulam . . . quod *inventa* fuit eo die, qui *sacer est* S. Ioanni Baptistæ. These variations are such as may reasonably be ascribed to a copyist. (55^5)

HAKLUYT in 1600 reprinted No. 55^3, changing the date 1494 to 1497. PURCHAS in 1613 and 1625 stated that "the Map . . . in the Priuy Gallery hath 1497." As suggested above, this change is one that may easily have been made in manuscript upon the printed sheet.

GILBERT, No. 117, apparently found the date 11 June upon one of Cabot's charts, but this was probably either a manuscript map or a printed map quite different from No. 39.—See Nos. 48 and 52.

The words "prima tierra uista" appear on the Paris map against what is clearly intended to represent the north-eastern point of Cape Breton island. This evidence, which would apparently determine the exact point, and the time, of the Cabot landfall on North America, is not accepted by many who have examined the evidence in its various aspects. See the Introduction, pp. xx. MR. HARRISSE, in his *Cabot*, 122-124, even goes so far as to suggest the

motives which led Cabot deliberately to place these words indicating a landfall in the region to which French enterprise had given potential importance, as "a suggestion of British claims and a bid for the King of England's favor." DR. DAWSON, especially in his *Latest Phases*, replies to Harrisse, arguing with much force in favor of the evidence of the map.

LEGEND 8 describes the country discovered by the Cabots as a very sterile land, where the people dressed in the skins of animals and fought with bows and arrows, lances, darts, wooden clubs, and slings. The animals included white bears, (lions) and large stags like horses. There were quantities of fish, sturgeons, salmon, soles a yard long, and especially codfish, or baccallaos as they were commonly called. For birds, there were hawks as black as crows, eagles, partridges, and linnets: la gente della andan uestidos de pieles de animales, usan en sus guerras arcos, y flechas, lancas, y dardos, y unas porras de palo, y hondas. Es tierra muy steril, ay en ella [leonibus] muchos orsos plancos, y cieruos muy grãdes como cauallos, y otras muchas animales, y semeiantemẽte ay pescado infinito, sollos, salmões, lenguados, muy grandes de uara enlargo y otras muchas diuersidades de pescados, y la mayor multitud dellos se dizen baccallaos (q̃ uulgus Bacallios appellat) y asi mismo ay en la dha tierra Halcones prietos como cueruos Aguillas, Perdices (q̃ susco colore) Pardillas, y otras muchas aues de diuersas maneras. (55[6])

Compare this description with what was written in 1497 by PASQUALIGO, No. 185, and by RAIMONDO, Nos. 191, 192; and also with MARTYR, No. 160, and RAMUSIO, No. 194.

LEGEND 7 contains an account of the re-discovery of La Plata by Sebastian Cabot, whom the Latin text describes as "nauigandi arte astrorumq̃ peritissimus," there being nothing in the Spanish to suggest this eulogy. It tells how, the Emperor having placed him in command of a fleet for the discovery of Tarsis, Ophir (Ciapangu), and the Eastern Cathay, he was carried to that river by the fortune which wrecked his best ship, procellosis obruta fluctibus. Seeing that it was impossible to continue the voyage as originally planned, he decided to employ his surviving resources in exploring the river, because the natives reported that there was much gold and silver in the country: uista la grandissima relacion que los Indios de la tierra le dieron de la grãdissima riqueza de oro y plata que en la dha tierra auia. At the cost of much dangerous toil and hunger, he established the people whom he had brought from Spain in several settlements near the river: cerca del dicho rio algunas poblaciões dela gẽte q̃ lleuo de españa; motus ducere colonias cœpit, prope flumẽ nõnullus arces ac propugnacula condere diligẽter curauit, quibus Hispani incolæ facile tuerenter, & uim hostiũ Indorũ inde propellerẽt. The very large river is described as being twenty-five leagues wide at its mouth, and two leagues wide at three hundred leagues up from the mouth, being fed by many large tributaries. It contains immense numbers of excellent fish. Wishing to try the

fertility of the soil, the colonists planted fifty-two grains of wheat, which was all the ships' stores contained, in September, and in December they gathered fifty and two thousand grains: la gẽte en llegãdo aq̃lla tierra quiso conoscer si era fertil, y apareiada para labrar y lleuar pan y senbraron en el mes de setiembre lii. granos de trigo q̃ no se hallo mas en las naos, y cogierõ luego en el mes de deziembre cinquẽta, y dos mill granos de trigo, q̃ esta misma fertilidad se hallo en todas las otras semillas; collectis quinquaginta duobus tritici granis . . . Decembri uero duo millia supra quinquaginta mensuit. See EDEN, No. 96, where he says that Cabot told him that this meant 2,050, rather than 52,000. The natives of the country gave the Spaniards to understand that not far in the interior there were some great mountain ranges from which no end of gold was obtained and an equal amount of silver, further on: Los q̃ en aquella tierra biuẽ dizen que no lexos de ay en la tierra adentro q̃ ay unas grãdes sierras de donde sacan infinitissimo oro, y q̃ mas adelante en las mismas sierras, sacan infinita plata. In this land a sort of sheep grow to be as big as asses, shaped like camels, and yielding a wool as fine as silk. The natives of the mountain slopes were said to be as white as the Spaniards, but those living near the river were dark. Some say that in the mountains [this qualification is omitted in the Latin] there are men with faces like dogs, and others resemble ostriches from their knees down, and they say that these are great workers, raising much maize for making bread and wine. The Latin text differs from the Spanish in the order of arrangement of the different statements, but except as noted everything is repeated in much the same sense. (55^7)

LEGEND 17 explains the method by which the variation of the compass needle might, as Cabot supposed, be utilized for the purposes of navigation. It is translated, with an interpretation of its difficulties, by HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 309-310, and by BENDELARI and BEAZLEY, as noted under No. 55^e. Another English translation, by MAJOR, is in *Archæologia*, 1870, xliii. 18-19. The Latin text was reprinted from CHYTRÆUS by BERTIUS, *Tabularum Geog. Contractarum*, p. 632 in 1600 edition, and p. 777 in 1616 edition. For a French translation see p. 777 of the French edition of BERTIUS, 1618. (55^8)

CABOT in 1547 issued a power of attorney to Diego Gutierrez, empowering him to act as Pilot Major during his chief's absence from Spain—HARRISSE, *Discovery*, 708. (57)

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) Ordinances, instructions, and aduertisements of and for the direction of the intended voyage for Cathay, compiled, made, and deliuered by the right worshipfull M. Sebastian Cabota Esquier gouernour of the mysterie and companie of the Marchants aduenturers for the discouerie of Regions, Dominions, Islands

and places vnknowen, the 9. day of May, in the yere of our Lord God 1553. and in the 7. yeere of the reigne of our most dread soueraigne Lord Edward the 6 . . . (58)

Printed in HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, i. 226-230; reprinted in PINKERTON, *Voyages*, i. 1-17; and, with unimportant omissions, in BEAZLEY, No. 256, pp. 186-195.

HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 345, states that some of the most creditable passages in these instructions, which Cabot prepared for the guidance of the expedition under Willoughby and Chancelor, were copied from the instructions given to Cabot by the Council for the Indies upon his departure for La Plata in 1523. This latter document is only known through a reference, with possibly a short quotation, in MARTYR, No. 161, dec. vii. cap. vi.

The first paragraph, with its warning against "dissention, variance, or contention . . . for that dissention (by many experiences) hath ouerthrown many notable intended and likely enterprises and exploits," inevitably suggests Cabot's La Plata adventure.

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) [Letter to Charles V.—*London* 15 November 1554 (1553). (59)

A contemporary transcript, enclosed in a letter from the Emperor to his son Philip, No. 72, is in the State Archives at Simancas, *Correspondencia de Inglaterra*, *Legajo* 818.

Printed in the *Coleccion de Documentos Inéditos para la Historia de España*,—*Madrid*, 1843, iii. 512-514. Also in the *Bulletin Géog. historique et descrip.*,—*Paris*, 1890, i. 25-27. Translated by BEAZLEY, No. 256, 197-200. In this letter to his former master, Cabot explains that a fever, calenturas cotidianas, obliged him to entrust to Francisco de Urista an important message concerning certain designs of the French ambassador in England, Beaudauphin (Bodofin) and the Duke of Northumberland (Nortabelan), who had consulted him on several occasions regarding the Spanish forces in Peru and the reputed wealth of that country, which these lords were planning to attack by means of an expedition ascending the Amazon. Cabot adds that he is so weak that a journey to the Imperial court would certainly kill him.

Urista also carried to the king, besides this letter, a map described above as No. 43. Cabot writes that this explained a possible means for preventing the King of Portugal from establishing any claim to the coast of Guinea (Guiana ?) as lying on his side of the line of demarcation, by the aid of the variation of the compass needle: Y tocante al situar de la costa de Guinea conforme á la variacion que hace la aguja de marear con el polo, si el Rey de Portugal cayere en ello, el remedio ya lo dije á V. M. Cabot explains that he had previously written an account of this map, which he had given to Joan Esquefe, the Spanish Ambassador in

England, who had forwarded it to the Emperor's secretary, Eraso. This writing referred especially to the demarcation of the Spanish and Portuguese possessions. (59*a*)

This letter from Cabot was apparently written in response to the one written by the Emperor to Queen Mary, on 9 September, 1553, No. 71.

CABOT (Sebastian) La manera de dar la longitud por la declinacion q̃ el sol tiene de la Equinocial. (60)

See Santa Cruz, No. 207, for the manuscript work, preserved at Madrid, in which he describes "the method of Sebastian Cabot in England for obtaining the longitude [at sea] as communicated by a certain person" to Philip II. It is translated by Harrisse, *Cabot*, 302-305, with critical comments.

CABOT (Sebastian)—Portrait.—Effigies. Sebastiani Caboti Angli. Filii. Johãnis Caboti. Vene ti. Militis Avrati. Primi. invẽt oris. Terræ nova sub Hẽrico VII. Angl læ Rege. (61)

The inscription on an oil painted portrait, which was perhaps the same as one described by Purchas, *Pilgrimes*, iv. 1812. as seen by him before 1625 in "the privie gallerie at White Hall."

In 1792 this picture hung in the breakfast-room of Slains Castle, near Aberdeen, Scotland, the home of Lord Errol. After his Lordship's death, it was presented by his representatives, through Sir Frederick Eden, to Mr. Charles Joseph Harford of Bristol, England. Mr. Harford's successor sold the portrait, for £500, to Mr. Richard Biddle, who afterwards offered to restore it to Bristol if reimbursed the sum he had given for it. Mr. Biddle removed the portrait to his home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where it was destroyed by fire in 1845.—Adapted from Mathews, No. 456. Compare Mr. Biddle's account of the early history of the portrait, especially for the probable dispersion of the Whitehall gallery during the early Commonwealth period, in his *Memoir*, No. 261, pp. 317-319. See the note to George, No. 365. The Pittsburg conflagration was described by J. Heron Foster:

A full account of the Great Fire at Pittsburg, on the 10th of April, 1845—*Pittsburg*, 1845. 8vo. (62)

Three copies of the portrait were made before its loss, by John G. Chapman for the Massachusetts Historical Society, for the New York Historical Society, and for the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol, England. See the Proceedings of the first-named society for March and June, 1838, ii. 101, 111.

The best engraving of the portrait was made from the original for Seyer, *Bristol*, No. 522, ii. 208. The plate from which this was printed is now owned by Mr. William George—see No. 365. There are copies in a large proportion of the books and illustrated magazine articles devoted to the Cabots.

This portrait was commonly reputed to be by Holbein, until a study of that painter's career showed that he had probably been dead for several years before it could have been painted—see note to APPLETON, No. 237, and NICHOLLS, No. 468. The inscription quoted above is interesting because it links the names of father and son, but the clumsy Latin does not clearly express which was the knight or which the discoverer. There is no other evidence, except PURCHAS' "Sir Sebastian Cabot," in his *Pilgrimes*, iv. 1177, that either was ever knighted. The official entries of his pension payments style him "armiger" or esquire.

See note to BURROUGH, No. 20.

The official records which refer to Sebastian Cabot's career in Spain and in England are arranged under BREWER, CHARLES V., EDWARD VI., and QUEEN MARY, Nos. 14[b], 66-70, 99-104, 166-169.

CESPEDES (ANDRES GARCIA DE) Regimiento de navegacion mando hazer el rei nves tro señor por orden de sv conseio real de las indias a Andres Garcia de Ces pedes sv cosmografo maior—[colophon] *Madrid* M.DCVI. (63)

Small folio. T + 4 ll + ll 1-184.

The reference to a map given to the Spanish king by "Sebastian Caboto de nacion Ingles, Piloto bien conocido" is on l. 137. See No. 45.

CHANNING (EDWARD) Documents describing the voyage of John Cabot in 1497. (64)

American History Leaflets . . . edited by Edward Channing of Harvard University.—*New York*, Lovell, No. ix., May, 1893. 8vo, pp. 1-14. This leaflet contains, in handy inexpensive form, good translations of the important documents.

CHAPUYS (EUSTACE) [Letter to the Queen of Hungary—*London*, 26 May, 1541. (65)

Manuscript in the Imperial Archives at Vienna, *Rep. P. Fasc. C.* 232, ff. 24-27.

Deciphered and translated in GAYANGOS, *Calendar of State Papers* (*Spanish*), vi. pt. i. 325-328.

The ambassador reports in this dispatch that "about two months ago there was a deliberation in the English privy council as to the expediency of sending two ships to the northern seas for the purpose of discovering a passage between Islandt and Engroneland for the Northern regions, where it was thought that, owing to the extreme cold, English woollen cloths would sell for a good price. To this end the king retained here for some time a pilot from Ciuille well versed in affairs of the sea, though in the end the

undertaking was abandoned, all owing to the king's not choosing to agree to the pilot's terms. . . ."

The note under WYATT, No. 231, gives the grounds for surmising that this Sevillian pilot may have been Sebastian Cabot. BEAZLEY, No. 256, pp. 163-165, doubts the possibility of this identification. It has been suggested that Cabot may have sent an agent to England, or that he may have instructed some Sevillian disciple in what he knew of the northern regions.

CHARLES V. Real cédula . . . mandando se continúe á la viuda de Américo Vespucio la pension de 10000 maravedis sobre el sueldo de Sebastian Caboto, que habia sucedido á Juan Diaz de Solis en el empleo de Piloto mayor.—*Pamplona*, 16 Noviembre, 1523. (66)

Manuscript in the Archives of the Indies, at Seville, *Leg. no.* 1 *de la Casa de la Contratacion, Lib.* 1° *de Toma de Razon de Titulos y nombramientos*, 1503-1615, *fol.* 42.

Printed in NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, iii. 308-309. The king, in reply to Cabot's protest that he had received no notice, when he accepted the position, that the pension of his predecessor's widow, and of her sister after her death, would be deducted from his salary as pilot-major, ordered that this deduction should continue to be made in accordance with previous custom.

CHARLES V. Cédula—*Toledo*, 25 Octobre, 1525. (67)

Manuscript copy in the library of the Academia de la Historia, at Madrid, *Muñoz Transcripts*, lxxvii. fol. 165.

Printed in HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 355.

This royal order confirms Cabot's request that 25,000 maravedis which he received as gratuity, in addition to his salary, should be paid to his wife, Catalina Medrano, during her lifetime, in case he should die during the voyage of discovery he was about to undertake "al descubrimiento de las islas de Tarsis e Ofir e al Catayo oriental."

During the absence of Charles V. from Spain, the queen acting as regent signed orders directing the Casa de Contratacion to pay Sebastian Caboto certain sums on account of his salary, which had been withheld on account of lawsuits pending against him. The order for 11 March, 1531, called for 30 gold ducats or 1,250 maravedis, and stated as a reason for the payment that Cabot had been sick and was without means with which to maintain himself: esta preso e detenido en esta Nuestra Corte, e que a cabsa de lo suso dicho e de aber estado enfermo, è thiene muy gran necesidad, e non thiene con que se alimentar et seguir sus pleytos. Original manuscript in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, *Est.* 148, *Caj.* 2, *Leg.* 1; printed in the *Coleccion de documentos inéditos de Indias*, xxxii. 449-450. The same references give similar orders for payments issued 11 May, 1531, and 12 March, 1532. (67*)

An order from the queen directing the Casa de Contratacion to pay, out of the moneys due to Sebastian Caboto, the amount of the fines and damages to which he had been condemned—see No. 37 and the Introduction, p. xxxi—is in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, *Est.* 148, *Caj.* 2, *Leg.* 1; printed in the *Coleccion de documentos inéditos de Indias*, xxxii. 459-461. (*67)

CHARLES V. Cédula, á los contadores majores—*Bruselas*, 19 Octubre, 1548. (68)

Manuscript in the Archives at Simancas, *Libro de Camara*, 1546-1548, fol. 122-123.

Printed by PÉRES, in the *Boletin Real Acad. Historia—Madrid*, April, 1893, xxii. 350-351.

The king, on learning that Cabot's wife had died since the issuance of the cédula noted above, No. 67, directed that the 25,000 maravedis therein mentioned should thenceforth be paid to Cabot.

CHARLES V. Al presidente y consejeros de Indias—*Bruselas*, 5 Noviembre, 1548. (69)

Manuscript at Simancas, found with the preceding entry. Printed by PÉRES, No. 476.

This document orders that Cabot shall be allowed to exercise the duties, and the privileges, of his office as pilot-major, and to examine pilots and shipmasters sailing to the Indies.

CHARLES V. A los oficiales de la casa de la Contratacion de las Indias—*Bruselas*, 8 Noviembre, 1548. (70)

Manuscript at Simancas, with No. 68. Likewise printed by PÉRES, No. 476.

A confirmation of No. 68.

CHARLES V. [Letter from the Emperor to Mary Tudor, Queen of England—A Mons en Haynnau, 9 septembre, 1553. (71)

Printed by CL. HOPPER in *Notes and Queries—London*, 1862, 3 ser., i. 125; in HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 362-363.

An extract, in English, is in TURNBULL, *Calendars* (*Foreign*), 1553-1558, i. 10.

This letter contains a request, which the Emperor had instructed his ambassadors to explain in detail, that "le capitaine Cabote cideuant pilote de noz Royaulmes despaigne" might be dismissed and permitted to visit the Emperor, who wished to consult him regarding maritime affairs: communiquer aucuns affaires concernans la sheurete de la nauigation de noz Royaulmes et pays. The Emperor explains that Cabot had had his permission to be absent from his service: de nostre gre et consentement sest puis aucunes annees passe en Angleterre. See the notes to EDWARD VI., No. 102; CHEYNE, No. 74; and CABOT, No. 59.

CHARLES V. [Letter to D. Philip, the heir-apparent— *Bruselas*, 16-21 February, 1554. (72)

Manuscript in the archives at Simancas, *Correspondencia con Inglaterra, leg.* 808.

Printed in the *Coleccion Doc. Inéd. Hist. España*, Madrid, 1843, iii. 508-511.

This letter, covering a communication from Cabot, No. 59, instructs the Crown Prince to take the necessary precautions to meet an Anglo-French expedition against Peru.

CHAUVETON (URBAIN) Histoire novvelle dv novveav monde, Contenant en somme ce que les Hespa-gnols ont fait iusqu'à present aux indes Occidentales, & le rude traitement qu'ils font à ces poures peuples-la. Extraite de l'italien de M. Hierosme Benzoni . . . & enrichie de plusieurs Discours et choses digne de memoire. Par M. Vrbain Chavveton.—Par Evstace Vignon. M.D.LXXIX. (*Genève.*) (73)

8vo. T + 18 ll + pp 1-726.

La Historia del mondo nvovo di M. Girolamo BENZONI *Milanese* was published in *Venice*, 1565; reprinted, *Venice*, 1572. In 1578 M. Chauveton edited it for Vignon of Geneva, dividing the Italian text into chapters and adding a few notes. It was reprinted, *Geneva*, 1581; and, with further additions, in 1586 and 1600. Chauveton also translated the work into French, as titled above, making numerous additions to the notes. There are several Dutch and German editions, from the Italian. Admiral W. H. Smyth translated the 1572 edition into English for the Hakluyt Society, London, 1857.

An account of a voyage northward in search of a route to Cathay, undertaken in 1507 by Sebastian Cabot, is on p. 141. The foreland of Bacallaos was discovered, but the cold and icebergs forced the expedition to turn back at 67° north: L'an M.D.VII. il y eut vn Pilote Venitien, nommé Sebastian Gabotto, qui entreprit aux despens de Henry 7. Roy d'Angleterre de cercher quelque passage pour aller en Catay par la Tramontane. Cestuy-la descouurit la pointe de Baccalaos . . . & plus haut, iusqu'à soixante sept degrez du Pole, mais le froid & les gros glaçons, dont ceste mer du North est pauee, le contraignirent de relascher, & s'en reuenir sans rien faire.—*Som. de Pierre Mart.* This reference is presumably intended for the *Svmmario* described under RAMUSIO, No. 192. The narratives are, however, entirely distinct; Ramusio's summary of Martyr gives the northern limit as 55°, and Martyr in his own work gives no specific altitude.

For the date, see the Introduction, pp. xvii-xviii.

This paragraph added by Chauveton does not appear in the

editions which follow the one as originally published by BENZONI. It is in the Latin and German editions in DE BRY's "Grands Voyages," Part iv., Latin, 1593, p. 69; German, 1594, p. 61. See note under DE BRY, p. 40.

CHEYNE (SIR THOMAS) *and* HOBY (SIR PHILIP) [Dispatch from the English Ambassadors to Charles V. to the Privy Council in London—*Brussels*, 25 November, 1549. (74)

Manuscript in the British Museum, London, *Cotton MSS. Galba B. XII.* fol. 124.

Printed in HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 359.

This letter conveys a request received through Antoine Perrenot, Bishop of Arras, the Emperor's envoy in Flanders (HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 321), that Cabot might be sent back to the Imperial service, "forasmuch as he cannot stand the king your M^r. in any greate [stead] seing he hath smale practise in these sees and is a v[erie] necessary man for the emperour whose servaunt he is hath a pencion of hym."

CHYTRÆUS (NATHAN KOCHHAFF, *alias*) Variorvm in Evropa itinervm deliciæ; sev, ex variis ma-nv-scriptis selectio-ra tantvm inscri-ptionvm maxime recentium monvmenta. Quibus passim in Italia et Germania, Helvetia et Bohemia, Dania et Cimbria, Belgio et Gallia, Anglia et Polonia, &c. Templa, arae, scholae, bibliothecae, musera, . . . sacella, sepulchra, &c. con-spicua sunt . . . Omnia nuper collecta & hoc modo digesta à Nathane Chytræo. —*Herbornæ Nassouiorum.* 1594. (75)

12mo. T + 9 ll + pp 1-846.

Reprinted in 1599 and 1606.

The Latin text of the legends described under CABOT, No. 55-55[a] is on pp. 773-795 (599-614, 1606 edition), with the heading: Oxoniæ.—Svb tabulis geographicis sequentes inscriptiones leguntur; quas non tam propter latinitatis, quæ non magna est, elegantiam; quàm propter res ipsas cognitione non indignas hîc subiicere voluimus.

CONTARINI (GASPARO) [Dispatch from the Venetian Ambassador at the Court of Spain, to the Senate of Venice —*Valladolid*, 31 December, 1522. (76)

Manuscript in the Marciana Library at Venice, *It. Cl. VII., Cod. MIX., Cart.* 281-283.

Printed in BULLO, No. 290, pp. 65-66.

Translated by RAWDON BROWN, *Calendar* (*Venice*), iii. No. 607;

and somewhat abbreviated in MARKHAM, No. 451, pp. 219-223; BEAZLEY, No. 256, pp. 143-149.

In accordance with instructions from VENICE, No. 225, Contarini reports that he had had three interviews with Sebastian Cabot. He found that Cabot was highly esteemed: ha grande fama. At the first interview, he handed Cabot the letter from the Ragusan MARINO DE BUCIGNOLO, upon reading which Cabot lost colour, putting it in his pocket with the appearance of fear and uncertainty: et legiendola si mosse tutto di colore. Da poij letta, stete cussì un pocheto senza dirme altro quasi sbigotito et dubio. Having been reassured, at their second conference Cabot stated that he was born in Venice, but brought up in England: "Signor Ambassator per dirve il tuto io naqui a Venetia ma sum nutrito in Ingelterra." About three years previous [see note under DRAPERS' COMPANY, No. 94] he had returned from Spain to England, where Cardinal Wolsey wished to place him in command of a fleet upon which some 30,000 ducats were being expended. Cabot had been willing to undertake this adventure, but was unable to do so without securing the Emperor's permission, he being in the Spanish service: la quale (armada) era quasi in ordine, et haveano preparati per spender in essa ducati 30 m. Io li risposi che essendo al servitio di questá Maestà, senza sua licentia non lo poteva servire, ma che havendo bona licentia di qui io el serviria. While in England, meantime, Cabot became intimate with a Venetian friar, Stragliano COLLONA, who suggested to him that he ought to turn his skill and knowledge to the benefit of his native city. The friar apparently influenced him so strongly, when he acknowledged that he knew of a way by which Venice might participate in these navigations, that he probably spoke to the Venetian ambassador in England regarding the project, and also took measures to prevent the Emperor from granting Wolsey's request for the loan of his services: Io già parlai a lo ambassator della Illustrissima Signoria in Ingelterra per la affectione che io ho a la patria cum queste terre novamente trovate de le quale io ho modo di dar gran utile a quella terra. . . . In quelli giorni (ja tre anni) ragionando cum uno frate Stragliano Collona veneto cum il quale havea amicitia grande, mi fu dicto dal prefato frate: Messer Sebastiano vui vi affaticati cussì grandemente per far beneficio a genti externe non vi aricordate della vostra terra, non seria possibile che etiam lei havesse qualche utilità da vuj. Alhora io mi risentì tutto nel core . . . lì dissi che io haveva modo di far quella Città partecipe di questa navigatione . . . et cussì perchè servendo el Re d'Angelterra non poteva più beneficiar la patria mia, io scrissi alla Maestà Cesarea che non me desse per niente licentia che servisse il Re de Engelterra perchè li saria de danno grande, immò che subito me rivocasse. After returning to Venice, Cabot formed a great friendship for the Ragusan, and eventually intrusted him with the offer of his services to Venice.

Contarini praised his affection for their native land, and promised

to assist him in securing permission to go to Italy, the two agreeing to allege as a reason that Cabot must appear in Venice in person in order to secure the dowry of his mother. The ambassador suggested some difficulties in the way of a voyage from Venice to the newly-discovered portions of the globe, but Cabot, without explaining his scheme, assured him that it was feasible, and could be managed despite the control by Spain of the Strait at Gibraltar and of the German coast on the North Sea, and the impossibility of building ships on the Red Sea. Cabot maintained that there was another way: Me rispose . . . io so perche io ho navigato tutti quelli paesi et so ben il tuto, immo vi dico che non vulsi tor il partido de il Re de Engelterra per beneficiar la patria, perchè se tolleva quel partido non restava poi via alcuna per Venetia.

At their third meeting Cabot spoke of the method he had noticed for finding out the distance between two places east and west of each other, by means of the compass needle.

CONTARINI (GASPARO) [Dispatch to the Senate at Venice—*Valladolid*, 7 March, 1523. (77)

Manuscript in the Marciana Library at Venice, *It. Cl. VII., Cod. MIX., Cart.* 289.

Printed and translated as noted under No. 76.

The ambassador reports that Cabot had been to see him several times, reaffirming his desire to serve Venice, but explaining that he could not get away to go to Italy for at least three months, lest the Spaniards suspect him of a desire to visit England. Cabot thought it desirable that a letter be written him, asking him to come to Venice to expedite his private affairs.—See MARINO DE BUCIGNOLO, No. 158.

CONTARINI (GASPARO) [Dispatch to Andrea Gritti, Doge of Venice—*Valladolid*, 26 July, 1523. (78)

Manuscript in the Marciana Library at Venice, *It. Cl. VII., Cod. MIX., Cart.* 302.

Printed and translated as noted under No. 76.

A report of slight progress in the negotiations with Cabot.

CONTARINI (GASPARO) [Report read in the Senate at *Venice*, 16 November, 1525. (79)

Manuscript in the State Archives at Turin, *Cod. r, a, b, x, i, c.* 138.

Printed in ALBERI, No. 3, 1st Ser., ii. 9-73. The reference to Cabot, p. 54, is reprinted from the manuscript in BERCHET, *Raccolta Colombiana*, part iii. vol. i. 129.

In this report of his two years' mission in Spain, Contarini states that the Emperor had placed an armada of five ships under the command of Sebastiano Caboto, for the exploration of the South

American coast, and, secondly, for a voyage to the Indies: perchè andasse a investigare tutta quella costa primieramente, poi che andasse etiam nell' Indie.

CONTARINI (MARCANTONIO) [Report read in the Senate at *Venice*, 1536. (80)

Manuscript in the Imperial Library at Vienna, *cod.* Foscarini.

The paragraph referring to Cabot is printed by BERCHET in the *Raccolta Colombiana*, part iii. vol. i. 137.

This passage, the importance of which was noted by DR. ERRERA, No. 342[a], at the time of its publication in 1893, states that Sebastian Cabot was sent on a voyage of discovery by the father of the reigning King of England, Henry VIII., and that, having been forced to return from the ice-covered seas into which he had ventured, he found on his arrival in England that the king his patron was dead, and that the son, Henry VIII., who ascended the throne in April, 1509, took little interest in the ideas of discovery: cum 300 homeni navigò tanto che trovò il mare congelato, ande convenne al Caboto ritornarsene senza havere lo intento suo, cum presuposito però di ritornarsene a quella impresa a tempo che il mare non fosse congelato. Trovò il re, morto, ed il figlio curarsi poco di tale impresa. This evidence, recorded twenty-seven years after the event, is the most definite and most satisfactory single source of information regarding the Cabot voyage, which is supposed to have been undertaken at some time during the first two decades of the sixteenth century. See the Introduction, pp. xvii, xliv, and notes under MARTYR, No. 160.

COOPER (THOMAS) An Epitome of Cronicles. Conteyninge the whole discourse of the histories as well of this realme of Eng-land as al other coũtreys, with the succesion of their kinges, the time of their reigne, and what notable actes they did: much profitable to be redde, namelye of Magistrates, and such as have auctoritee in com-mõ weales, gathered out of most probable auctours. Firste by Thomas Lanquet, from the be-ginning of the worlde to the incarnacion of Christe, Secondely to the reigne of our soueraigne lord king Edward the sixt by Thomas Cooper, and thirdly to the reigne of our soueraigne Ladye Quene Elizabeth, by Robert Crow-ley. Anno. 1559.—*Londini*, In ædibus Thomæ Marshe. (81)

4to. T + 26 ll + 1 blank lf + fol. 1-280 (the foliation very irregular) + 26 ll not numbered. Signatures A in 4 + A—F in 4s + A—Qq in 4s + 1 leaf (marked Rr 4) + Rr—Ffff in 4s + Gggg in 6.

Colophon on the recto of last leaf: Imprinted at *London* by William Seres . . . 1559. The .v. daye of Apryll.

The first edition of Cooper's *Chronicle* was published in 1549, printed by Thomas Berthelet, and recorded events down to 1547. The date on the title to this edition is MDLXIX, but the correct year is given in the colophon. The wording of the title-page, with slight variations in spelling, is followed in that of 1559, as far as "Thomas Cooper." Cooper issued a new edition in 1560—see the following title—in the preface to which he states that upon examining the Marshe and Seres edition of 1559, which had been issued without any authorization from him, therein "I saw some thynges of myne lefte out, and many thynges of others annexed; so dyd I finde almost fiue hundred fautes and errours eyther of the prynter, or els of hym that vndertooke the correction . . . the Edicion of . . . 1559 is none of myne, but the attempte of certayne persons vtterly vnlearned." (H. N. S.)

To these "vtterly vnlearned" editors, however, is due the interesting statement on fol. *sig.* Eeee 3, under the date 1553: "In this meane whyle there were three noble shyppes furnyshed for the great aduenture of the vnknowen viage into the easte by the northseas. The great encourager of this voiage was Sebastian Gaboto, an englisheman, borne at Bristow, but a Genoways sonne. These shyps dyd shortly after passe gallantly by Grenewiche in the kynges presence, one of the maryners standyng vpon the mayne topmaste of one of them."

See HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 16-18, for an elaborate discussion of the authorship and probable trustworthiness of the statement regarding the nationality of the Cabots. Harrisse shows apparently good reasons for ascribing this paragraph to the hack-writer, printer, and preacher, Crole or Crowley, who was living in London during the years 1551-1554, when Cabot was also presumably living there.

COOPER (THOMAS) Coopers Chroni-cle, conteininge the whole discourse of the histories as well of this realme, as all other countries, . . . newly enlarged and augmented, as well in the first part with diuers profitable Histo-ries, as in the latter ende with the whole summe of those thinges that Paulus Jouius and Sleidane hath written of late yeres, that is, from the beginnyng of Kyng Hen-rie the eightes raigne vnto the late death of Queene Ma-rie, by me Thomas Coo-per.—*Londini*, 1560. (82)

4to. T + 29 ll + ll 1-377 + 1 l.

The reference to Cabot, fol. 357, is under the date 1553: "Aboute this time in England by the encourageynge of one Sebastian Gaboto three great shippes wel furnished were set forthe, for the aduenture of vnknowen viage to Moscovia and other easte partes by the North seas."

A new edition, with further additions, was issued by Cooper, August 1st, 1565. The Cabot passage was changed so as to state that of the three ships, "by chaunce one arriued in Moscouia, and other east parts by the north seas." (H. N. S.)

COOTE (Charles Henry).

See Desceliers, No. 89, for Mr. Coote's Introduction to Lord Crawford's facsimiles of three mappemondes. Mr. Coote's other Cabotian writings are described as Nos. 305 and 306.

CORTES (Hernan) [Letter addressed to Sebastian Cabot, —(*Mexico*) 28 May, 1527. (83)

Manuscript in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, *Patronato Real, Leg.* 6.

Printed in Navarrete, *Coleccion*, v. 457-459.

In response to instructions from Spain, Cortes despatched an expedition to the Moluccas under the command of Alvaro de Saavedra. This was designed to co-operate with or assist, as might prove necessary, the expeditions of Cabot and Loaisa. Saavedra was furnished with an explanatory letter of introduction to Cabot, and with similar letters to the members of Cabot's fleet, as well as to various potentates of sundry realms in the Spice regions, upon whose territories chance might land him. These letters, together with the journal of the expedition, are printed by Navarrete, *Coleccion*, v. 440-486. (83[1])

COSA (Juan de la) Juan de la cosa la fizo en el puerto de Sa: mja. en año de 1500. (84)

A manuscript map of the known world, in colours, on an ox-hide measuring 180 × 96 centimetres, or 5 ft. 9 × 3 ft. 2.

This map probably belonged originally to the office of the Spanish Minister of Marine at Madrid. It was found in a bric-à-brac shop in Paris in 1832 by Baron Walckenaer. At the sale of his library in 1853,—catalogue No. 2904,—it was purchased by the Queen of Spain, and now hangs in the Naval Museum at Madrid.

A facsimile, the size of the original, coloured by hand, was published by Sres. Cánovas Vallejo and Traynor in 1892. It was accompanied by:

ENSAYO biográfico del célebre navegante y consumado cosmógrafo Juan de la Cosa y descripción é historia de su famosa carta geográfica por Antonio Vascáno.—*Madrid*, Octubre, 1892. (85)

8vo. 2 T + pp 5-109.

The text is in Spanish, French, and English.

Another facsimile, in colours, is in Jomard, *Monuments de la Géographie*,—*Paris*, 1862, pl. xvi, in three sheets. There is also an

admirable facsimile in the *Museo Español de Antigüedades*, baja la direccion del doctor Don Juan de Dios de la Rada y Delgado, iv, —*Madrid*, 1875. It illustrates an excellent descriptive essay on the map, pp. 113-124, by D. Cesareo Fernandez Duro. Another reduced facsimile accompanies DAWSON, *Latest Phases*, No. 319. The American portions are sketched with varying accuracy in HUMBOLDT, *Examen*, v, and in his appendix to GHILLANY, *Geschichte Martin Behaims*, Nürnberg, 1853, reissued in the Amsterdam *Seeskabinet*; in KRETSCHMER, pl. vii; and in most of the good books on American discovery. See HARRISSE, *Discovery*, 412-415, for a transcript of the American names, made from a full-size photograph taken in 1889. (84ª)

Along the north-eastern coast of the newly discovered regions is the legend: Mar descubierta por inglese—Sea discovered by the English. Against this coast, which supports five English flags, are placed 21 names, of which Harrisse says: "*A priori* this first series of names was borrowed by La Cosa from an English map, as it describes a region which in 1500 had been visited only by British mariners." The north-easternmost name against the mainland is Cauo de ynglaterra—England's Cape; near by is Cauo de S. iohan, and the southernmost are Cº de S. Jorge and Cauo descubierto—the cape discovered.

Efforts to identify the coast along which Cabot sailed in 1497, or 1498, by means of this earliest cartographic evidence, and thus to establish the location of his landfall, have been made with widely and curiously divergent results by nearly every writer who has treated of the Cabot problems.

COTTONIAN CHRONICLE *or* CRONICON REGUM ANGLIAE.

The *Cronicon* now in the British Museum, which resembles so closely the "Old Chronicle, written by Robert Fabyan," used by STOW and HAKLUYT, is described under FABYAN, No. 103.

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES (THE EARL OF).

The mappemondes reproduced in facsimile by Lord Crawford are described under DESCELIERS, No. 89.

CROWLEY (ROBERT).

The unauthorized edition of COOPER's *Chronicle*, edited by Crowley and published by Marshe and Seres, London, 1559, is described under COOPER, No. 81.

DAHLGREN (Erik Wilhelm).

Mr. Dahlgren's facsimile of the SANTA CRUZ mappemonde is described under No. 204.

DAVIS (JOHN) The Worldes Hy-drographical Discription. Wherein is proued not onely by aucthori-tie of writers, but also by late experience of trauellers and reasons of substantiall pro-babilitie that the worlde in all his Zones Clymats and places, is habitable and inhabi-ted, and the Seas likewise uniuersally Naui-gable without any naturall anoyance to hin-der the same whereby appeares that from England there is a short and speedie passage into the South Seas, to China, Molucca, Phil-lipina, and India, by Northerly Nauiga-tion, to the renowne honour and benifit of her Maiesties state, and Communalty. Published by I. Davis of Sandrudg by Dartmouth . . . 1595. May 27. Imprinted at *London* by Tho-mas Dawson. 1595. (86)

Small 8vo. T + 23 ll.

Reprinted in HAKLUYT, 1809-12, No. 130, iv. (1811) 451-468; and in No. 87.

The text opens with the statement that the unsuccessful attempts made by Sebastian Cabotta had proved the impossibility of a north-west passage.

DAVIS (JOHN) The voyages and works of John Davis the navigator. Edited by Albert Hastings Markham.—*London*, for the Hakluyt Society, MDCCCLXXX. (87)

8vo. 2 T + 4 ll + pp xcv + 392 + map + plate.

This volume is accompanied by the map described below under MOLYNEUX, No. 174. See COOTE, No. 305.

The *Hydrographical Description* is on pp. 191-228.

DE BRY (THEODOR).

The reference to Cabot's 1507 voyage in De Bry's "Grands Voyages," part iv. cap. xiiii. is mentioned under CHAUVETON, No. 73.

The best bibliographic description of this collection of voyages is in *Bibliotheca Lindesiana, Collations and Notes, No. 3, Grands et Petits Voyages of De Bry*. By LUDOVIC, EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES,—*London*, 1884. Large 4to. 2 T + viii + 215 pp + T + 33 facsimile plates.

DEE (JOHN) Ioannes Dee Anno, 1580. (88)

Manuscript map of North America and the transatlantic coasts of Europe, in the British Museum, London; measuring $40\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ inches; or 104 × 67.5 centimetres.

The cartography is apparently derived from Spanish sources.

On the back is a carefully written manuscript memorandum, headed: "To the Queenes Maiesties Title Royall to these foreyn Regions, and Ilands, doe appertayn .4. poynts.

1. The Clayme in particular:
2. The Reason of the Clayme:
3. The Credit of the Reason:
4. The value of that Credit by force of Law.

A brief Remembrance of sundry forein Regions, Discovered, inhabited, and partly Conquered by the Subiects of this Brytish Monarchie: And so the lawfull Title of our Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, for the due Clayme and iust Recovery of the same disclosed. Which in effect is a Title Royall to all the Coasts and Ilands, begining at or abowt Terra Florida, alongst or nere vnto Atlantis, going Northerly, and then to all the most Northen Ilands, great and small, and so cumpassing abowt Groenland vntill the Territories opposite, vnto the fardest Easterly and Northen Bownds of the Duke of Moscovia his Dominions: which last Bownds are from our Albion more than half the Sea voyage to the Cathayen westerly and Northen Sea Coasts, as most evidently, and at large yt is declared in the volume of Famous and Ryche Discoveries." Among the reasons adduced are:

2. Circa an. 1494 Mr. Robert Thorn his father, and Mr. Eliot of Bristow discovered Newfownd Land. (88[a])

4. Circa an. 1497. Sebastian Caboto, sent by King Henry the seventh did Discover from Newfownd Land, so far along and abowt the Coasts next to Laborador tyll he came to the Latitude of .67½. And styll fownd the Seas open before him. (88[b])

The correct date, 1497, is interesting in view of the confusion in Hakluyt and other contemporary chroniclers. The obvious intention of this memorandum to influence the Queen is suggestive of HAKLUYT'S No. 126.

This description is from a photograph, the size of the original map, made for Mr. F. W. Lucas, to whose kindness the compiler is indebted for a copy.

DESCELIERS (PIERRE) [Mappemonde drawn after 1536, probably by Pierre Desceliers. (89)

Manuscript in the British Museum, *Add. MS.* 5413; on parchment, 8 ft. 2 × 3 ft. 11.

The southern, Australian, portions of this map have been reproduced several times, but the other parts of the map were not available for study outside of London prior to the publication by Lord Crawford of an autotype full-size facsimile, in fifteen sheets, as described below.

The map is undated and unsigned, but Mr. Coote, in No. 90, states that the clear references to Cartier's first voyage to New France, and the resemblance to other work signed by Desceliers, permit a very close approximation to the date 1536, and reasonable certainty as to authorship. The map has been frequently referred

to heretofore as "Harleian Mappemonde," and its date is given variously as 1533 by KOHL, see HARRISSE, *Discovery*, 647; before 1554 by WINSOR, *America*, iv. 85-89, where it is confounded with the Jomard-Crawford map, No. 91 below; and by others at intervening years. The best account of the St. Lawrence region as represented on this map is in the *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada,—Toronto*, 1899, iii. 47-52.

Mr. Harrisse, in the *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, No. 6, 1899, examines Mr. Coote's statements, and gives his reasons for believing that the map could not have been drawn before October 1542.

The chief Cabotian interest of this map lies in the fact that it is an early example of the Dieppe school of cartography, another example of which—DESLIENS, No. 93—apparently served as prototype for portions of the 1544 Cabot map. A comparison of these shows that the maker of this map was able to give a more accurate portrayal of the Newfoundland region, but that he knew far less about the La Plata country than the author of the 1544 map.

This map, together with two later works ascribed to Desceliers, was reproduced by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres in:

BIBLIOTHECA LINDESIANA collations and notes No. 4 Autotype facsimiles of three mappemondes . . . with an introduction, including a short notice on Desceliers' later mappemonde of 1553 by Charles Henry Coote—Privately printed MDCCCXCVIII. (90)

4to. 2 T + pp 5-18: Atlas, 49 sheets, 100 copies printed.

Besides No. 89, this contains facsimiles of:

(1) MAPPEMONDE: Faictes à Arques par [Pierre Desceliers, presb^re.] 1546. (91)

Manuscript, in the library of Lord Crawford, Haigh Hall, Wigan, England, *Bibl. Lind. French MS.* No. 150; on parchment, 8 ft. 2 × 4 ft. 1½.

This map formerly belonged to M. Jomard, who reproduced it in his *Monuments de la Géographie,—Paris*, 1862, pl. xix. 1-6. M. Jomard not observing the almost obliterated inscription, it was styled by him the "Henri II." mappemonde, by which name it is frequently referred to. Mr. Harrisse, in the critical essay noted under No. 89, expresses doubts as to the propriety of ascribing this map to Desceliers. (91^a)

The increased knowledge of the St. Lawrence River region, recorded on this map, deprives it of any especial Cabotian interest. The more noticeable increase in ignorance of the basin of La Plata, which is also seen in the following map, may have some significance for those who would explain the inaccuracies in the 1544 Cabot map.

(2) MAPPEMONDE: Faicte a Arqves Par Pierres Desceliers Pb̃re: L'an: 1550. (92)

Manuscript in the British Museum, *Add. MS.* 24,065; on parchment, 7 ft. 2 × 4 ft. 5.

DESLIENS (NICOLAS) [Mappemonde: faicte à Dieppe par Nicolas Desliens, 1541. (93)

Manuscript in the Royal Library at Dresden, *Geogr. A.* 52. M.; on parchment, 41 × 22⅝ inches, or 104 × 57.5 centimetres.

This map was described for the first time by RUGE, *Entwickelung der Kartographie,—Gotha*, 1892, 61-63. There is a facsimile of the Newfoundland regions in HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 95. Mr. Harrisse shows clearly that the representation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 1544 Cabot map was derived from this or from some very similar map. According to Dr. Ruge, the South American portions, and especially La Plata, are less accurate than in the 1544 map.

See notes to DESCELIERS, Nos. 89 and 91[a].

DRAPERS' COMPANY OF LONDON [An answer made to serten of the kings counsell as consernyng the kings shippes to be occupyed—1 March-9 April, 1521. (94)

Archives of the Drapers' Company, London, *Wardens Manuscript Accounts*, vii. fol. 86-87.

Printed first by HARRISSE, *Discovery*, 747-750. Noted in HERBERT, *Twelve Great Livery Companies*, 1837, i. 410.

These records show that "the king & my lord Cardinall [Wolsey] and the Counsell thynketh . . . that there be appoynted a c'tayn no^{u}mbre of shïps to be prepared for a viage to be made into the newe found Iland . . . (this gild) to furnyshe v shipps . . . The king's Grace to prepare them in takyll ordena^{u}nce and all other necessaries at his charge, And also the king to bere the advento^{r} . . . the m'chaunts & companys to be at the charge of the vitaylling and mennys wages . . . for one hole yere and the shipps not to be above vj^{xx} ton apece." Exclusive trading privileges were granted for ten years, and release from customs dues "xv monthes & xv monthes." Bristol had already promised to furnish two ships.

In their reply, the wardens declare that the king and his councillors "were duely and substa^{u}ncially enformed in suche man' as perfite knowledge myght be had by credible reporte of maisters & mariners naturally born within this Realm of England having experience, and exercised in and abowt the forsaid Iland as wele in knowlege of the land, the due courses of the seey thiderward and homeward, as in knowlege of the havenes . . . dayngers, & sholds there vppon that coste . . . that than it were the lesse jopardy to aventer thider, than it is nowe, all though it be ferther hens than fewe English maryners can tell.

"And we thynk it were to sore avent^{r} to joperd v shipps with men & goods vnto the said Iland vppon the singuler trust of one man callyd as we vnderstond Sebastyan, whiche Sebastyan as we here say was neu' in that land hym self, all if he maks reporte of many things as he hath hard his Father and other men speke in tymes past.

"And also we say that if the said Sebastyan had bene there and were as coñyng a man in & for thoos parties as any man myght be

having non other assista^{u}nts of maisters & maryn's of Englond exercised & labored in the same p'ties for to guyd there shipps and other charges than we knowe of, but onely trusting to the said Sebastyan, we suppos it were no wysdom to avent^{r} lyves & goods thider in suche man', What for fere of syknes or dethe of the said Sebastian, . . ."

Despite the efforts of the eleven crafts, the crown insisted upon organizing the expedition. The Drapers with much difficulty subscribed 200 marks.

It has been assumed, and there seem to be no good reasons for doubting, that the "said Sebastyan" was surnamed Cabot. Mr. Harrisse, *Cabot*, 168-173, finds in this protest a strong confirmation of his estimate of the character of Sebastian. He also sees in the plea for "mariners born within the realm" a proof of Cabot's foreign nativity. The payment to Goderyk mentioned in the will of Sir Thomas Lovell—see BREWER, No. 14^{b}—may have had some connection with this expedition, as Harrisse suggests. What appears to be Cabot's statement regarding his relations to this episode is quoted in the notes to No. 76.

EDEN (RICHARD) A treatyse of the newe India, with other new founde landes and Ilandes, aswell eastwarde as westwarde, as they are knowen and found in these oure dayes, after the descripcion of Se-bastian Munster in his boke of vni-uersall Cosmographie . . . Translated out of Latin into Englishe. By Rycharde Eden.—[Colophon] 1553. Imprinted at *London*. (95)

12mo. T + 101 ll.

Reprinted in ARBER, No. 6, pp. 3-42.

A reference to an expedition "vnder the gouernaunce of Sebastian Cabot yet liuing, & one syr Thomas Perte, whose faynt heart was the cause that that viage toke none effect," which "Kinge Henry the .viij. about the same yere of his raygne, furnished & sent forth certen shippes," is on l. *sig*. aa . iiij, or ARBER, 6, with comments on p. xiii. See the Introduction, p. xliv.

EDEN (RICHARD) The decades of the newe worlde or west India, Conteynyng the nauigations and conquestes of the Spanyardes, with the particular de-scription of the moste ryche and large landes and Ilandes lately founde in the west Ocean . . . many secreates touchynge the lande, the sea, and the starres, very necessarie to be knowẽ to al such as shal attempte any nauigations . . . Wrytten in the Latine tounge by Peter Martyr of Angleria, and translated into Englysshe by Rycharde Eden—*Londini*, 1555. (96)

Small 4to. T + 23 ll + map + ll 1-361 + 13.

Reprinted in ARBER, No. 6, pp. 43-397.

The edition of 1577, edited by WILLES, is described as No. 230.

The Cabot passages are on l. *sig.* c. 1, where "Rycharde Eden to the reader" states that "the woorthy owlde man yet lyuing Sebastiane Cabote . . . touched only in the north corner and most barbarous parte hereof, from whense he was repulsed with Ise in the moneth of July":

Ll. 118-119, where Eden misunderstood Martyr to say that Cabot was "one of owre counsayle and assystance as touchynge the affayres of the newe Indies," which modern writers have assumed to imply that Cabot belonged to the Spanish Council for the Indies:

Ll. 255-256, where a marginal note to RAMUSIO'S story of the Mantuan gentleman—No. 194—states that "Cabote tould me that he was borne in Brystowe," and that he also "tould me that (at La Plata) he sowed l. graynes of weate," which may fairly be assumed to show why Eden corrected this wheat story, on l. 317, where he gives a free version of legend 7 on the 1544 Cabot map—No. 55[7] —"as he wryteth in his owne carde . . . they gathered therof two thousande and fiftie . . . wherin sume beinge deceaued and mistakynge the thynge, haue wrytten . . . fyftie thousande and two." This passage from the map is interpolated in the middle of Eden's very free rendering from Gomara, whose Baccalaos passage is on ll. 317-318. Ziegler's version of Martyr, No. 232, is on l. 268, with the note: "Cabote tould me that this Ise is of fresshe water."

EDEN (RICHARD) A very necessarie and profitable Booke concer-ning Nauigation, compiled in Latin by Ioannes Taisnie-rus, a publike professor in Rome, Ferraria, & other Uniuersities in Italie of the Mathematicalles, named a treatise of continuall Mo-tions. Translated into Englishe, by Richarde Eden.—Imprinted at *London* by Richarde Iugge. (97)

Small 4to. T + 41 ll.

The date of publication was later than 1573, and probably about 1575. Captain Markham, *Davis' Voyages*, p. 356, follows the British Museum catalogue in dating it 1579, without comment. No books printed by Jugge are known with a later date than 1577.

This translation contains much the same matter, differently arranged, as the original:

OPVSCVLVM Perpetva Me-moria dignissimvm, de natvra magnetis, et eivs effectibvs. Authore Ioanne Taisnierio Hannonio —*Coloniae*, Apud Joannem Birckmannum, M.D.LXII. (98)

4to. T + 45 leaves (paged 1-80, but incorrectly). Sigs. A-K in 4s + L in 6. The last leaf is a portrait of the author, which is also repeated on the verso of the title.

Eden's Epistle Dedicatorie, l. sig. 3, tells of how "the knowledge of the longitude myght be founde. . . . Sebastian Cabot on his

death bed tolde me that he had the knowledge thereof by diuine reuelation, yet so, that he myght not teache any man. But I thinke that the good olde man, in that extreme age, somewhat doted, and had not yet euen in the article of death, vtterly shaken of all worldlye vayne glorie."

M. d'Avezac discusses Eden's work as a translator in the *Revue Critique*, v. 265.

EDWARD VI., KING OF ENGLAND The large pension graunted by K. Edward the 6. to Sebastian Cabota, constituting him grand Pilot of England—*Westminster*, 6 Januarie, 1548. (99)

Printed in HAKLUYT, *Principall Navigations*, 1589, 519-520, in Latin and English. Also in RYMER, *Foedera*, vi. pt. iii. 170.

This is the grant of a yearly salary of £166 13*s.* 4*d.*, payable quarterly, and beginning from the preceding Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 29 September.

Two records, printed by DASENT, *Acts of the Privy Council of England,—London*, 1890, ii. 137, 320, seem to show that Cabot's return to England in 1547-48 was the result of negotiations with the English Government.

1547, 9 October; Mr. Peckham had Warrant for 100 li for the transporting of one Shabot a Pilot to come out of Hispain to serve and inhabit in England. (100)

1549, 2 September; Thexchequer had warrant for C li to Henry Oystrynge by him taken up by Exchaunge for conducting of Sebastian Sabott. (101)

The ambassador of Charles V. presented to the Council of Edward VI. a request from the Emperor asking for the return of Cabotte, 29 January, 1549-50. An answer was promised after due consideration, according to the Council memorandum printed in DASENT, *Acts*, ii. 374. The answer was given in April, and was reported, as follows:

EDWARD VI. [Dispatch from the King's Council to Sir Philip Hoby—*Grenewich*, 21 April, 1550. (102)

Manuscript memorandum in the British Museum, *Harleian MSS.* 523, *fol.* 6-7 bis.

Printed by HOPPER in *Notes and Queries*, London, 15 February, 1862, 3 Ser. i. 125, and by HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 359-360. An abstract was printed in J. G. NICHOLS, *Literary Remains of King Edward VI.—London*, 1857, No. 470. This dispatch informed the English ambassador at Brussels that the Emperor's representative in London had confirmed the request for Cabot's return—see CHEYNE, No. 74—and that in reply the Council declared that Cabot "was not deteined heere by vs, but that he of

himself refused to go either into Spayne or to the emp^{or} . . . he being the kinges subiecte." The Spanish ambassador thereupon sought an interview with Cabot, which was granted in the presence of Richard Shelley, as representative of the Council. Cabot confirmed the statements made by the Council, but added that "hauing knowlege of certein thinges verie necessarie for the Emp^{ors} knowlege, he was well contented for the good well he bere themp^{or} to write his mind vnto him, or declare the same here to enie such as shulde be appointed to heare him." Thereupon the ambassador asked Cabot if he would visit the Emperor in case the Council commanded him to do so. "Wherunto Cabot made aunswere as Shelley reportethe . . . then he knew wel inoughe what he had to do." With this the ambassador was perforce seemingly contented.

See CHARLES V. No. 71, and CABOT, No. 59, for the renewal of these efforts to secure Cabot's return to Spain, after Queen Mary succeeded Edward VI.

A gratuity of £200—icj li by way of the K. M. rewarde—was paid to Cabote at the direction of the Council, 26 June, 1550: see DASENT, *Acts*, iii. 55; HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 450. STRYPE, *Memorials*, ii. pt. ii. 76, mentions a grant of the same amount to Cabot in March, 1551. (103)

There is a record in the Tellers Rolls, 100 (HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 451), which shows that Cabot was paid one quarter of his salary or pension, £41 13*s.* 4*d.*, on 17 April, 1551. (104)

FABYAN (ROBERT) Cronicon regum Angliæ et Series Maiorũ et vicecomitũ Ciuitatis London ab Anno primo Henrici tertii ad Annũ primũ Hen: 8^{ui}. [etc., etc.] (105)

Manuscript in the British Museum, *MS. Cott. Vitellius*, A xvi.

The passage referring to Cabot, on fol. 173, was printed by HALE, in the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society, 21 October, 1865, p. 22; and, following the original spelling more carefully, by DEXTER, in the *Proceedings* of the same society—*Worcester*, 1881, new series, i. 440.

This apparently contemporary chronicle states under 13 H. VII. (1497) that "This yere the kyng at the besy request and Supplicacon of a Straunger venisian which by a Caart made hym self expert in knowyng of the world caused the kyng to manne a ship w^{t} vytaill & other necessaries for to seche an Iland wheryn the said Straunger Surmysed to be grete comodities / w^{t} which Ship by the kyng^{e} grace so went iij or iiij moo owte of Bristowe the said Straunger beyng Conditor of the said Flete/ wheryn dyuers m̃chaunt^{e} as well of London as Bristow aventured good^{e} & Sleight m̃chaundises which depted from the West Cuntrey in the begynnyng of Somer but to this p̃sent moneth came nevir knowlege of their exployt."—[*Re-read and corrected from the original MS., Nov.* 1899.]

This chronicle, or one bearing a close resemblance to it, formed the basis for the Cabot statements in STOW, *Chronicle*, No. 212,

where Robert Fabyan is referred to as the authority; and also, through STOW or HOLINSHED, No. 146, for statements printed by HAKLUYT in 1582, 1589, and 1599. Much doubt and controversy has arisen from the fact that Stow wrote, in place of "a Straunger venisian," "one Sebastian Gabato a genoas sonne borne in Bristow"; while HAKLUYT, in 1582, has it "A Venetian," in 1589, and in 1599, "one John Cabot, a Venetian," the paragraph in both cases having the heading: "A note of Sebastian Gabotes voyage . . . taken out of an old Chronicle written by Robert Fabian . . . in the custodie of John Stowe." The changes made by HAKLUYT were discussed, with considerable show of feeling, by BIDDLE, No. 261, pp. 41-45, and TYTLER, No. 555, pp. 421-427: see HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 25, 131, 396; and DEXTER, No. 331. Very little attention has been paid to the extremely significant information contained in the remainder of this paragraph.

Possible motives for interpolating a "forged account of Cabot's return alleged to have been copied" from the Stow manuscript are suggested by E. J. PAYNE, No. 473, p. 235.

Another chronicle credited to FABYAN, of which nothing is now known, is mentioned under STOW, No. 212.

FERDINAND AND ISABELLA [Dispatch from their Catholic Majesties to Ruy Gonzales de Puebla—*Tortosa*, 28 March, 1496. (106)

Manuscript at Simancas, *Estado*, *Capitulaciones con Inglaterra*, *Leg.* 2, fol. 16.

Printed by HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 315-316.

There is an English version in BERGENROTH, *Calendars* (*Spain*), i. 88-89.

One paragraph in this dispatch to the Spanish ambassador in England shows that he had reported the efforts of "another Columbus," uno como Colon, to interest the English king in the affairs of the Indies, without prejudice to the rights of Spain or Portugal. Their Spanish Majesties in reply suggest that this effort may have been inspired by the French king in order to distract the attention of Henry VII. It is apparently implied that nothing can be done without injury to Spain or Portugal. See GONZALES DE PUEBLA, No. 120.

FERDINAND OF ARAGON [Letter to "Milor de Uliby Capitan R. de Jngl[a]"—*Logroño*, 13 September, 1512. (107)

Manuscript copy in the Library of the Academy of History at Madrid, *Muñoz Transcripts*, xc. fol. 109.

The sentence referring to Cabot is printed in HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 331.

The Spanish king requested Lord Willoughby de Broke, who

commanded the English forces which landed at Pasages, Spain, in June, 1512, to send him Sebastian Caboto Ingles, from whom the king desired to obtain serviceable information: porque yo quiero saber del cosas de ntro servicio.

This letter is mentioned by HERRERA, Dec. i, lib. ix, cap. xiii (1730 edition, No. 143 n, i. 254), who states that the king's object was to discover a strait leading to the Spiceries, and for this purpose he desired to secure the services of persons acquainted with the Bacallaos. (107*a*)

FERDINAND OF ARAGON [Letter to Sebastian Caboto]—*Logroño*, 13 September, 1512. (108)

Manuscript at Madrid, *Muñoz Transcripts*, xc. fol. 115.
Printed in HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 331-2.

This letter reminded Cabot of an agreement he had made to enter the Spanish service, at an interview with Conchillos and the Bishop of Palencia, at which they had discussed the navigation to the Bacallaos.

FERDINAND OF ARAGON [Letter "a off. de Sevilla"]—*Logroño*, 20 October, 1512. (109)

Manuscript at Madrid, *Muñoz Transcripts*, xc. fol. 115.
Printed in HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 332.

This is the official announcement that Sebastian Caboto had been appointed Capitan de Mar with a yearly salary of 50,000 maravedis.

FERDINAND OF ARAGON [Letter to D. Luis Caro]—*Logroño*, 20 October, 1512. (110)

Manuscript at Madrid, *Muñoz Transcripts*, xc. fol. 115.
Printed in HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 332.

This letter instructed the Spanish ambassador in England, D. Luis Carroz de Villaragut, to assist Cabot in every possible manner to put his affairs in order preparatory to removing his wife and family to Spain.

Memoranda of payments made to Cabot by the Spanish crown, from the *Muñoz Transcripts* belonging to the Academy of History at Madrid, are printed by HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 333-334. They are dated 6 and 26 March, 7 April, 1514, and 30 August, 1515. The first was an advance of 50 ducados to enable him to proceed to the court for consultation concerning matters connected with the projected voyage of discovery. The other payments in 1514 relate to his journey to London and the expense of sending for his wife. (111)

A cédula, dated in Burgos, 13 June, 1515, found at Simancas, *Libro de Camera*, 1513-16, fol. 63, and printed by HARRISSE, *Discovery*, 706, orders the payment of 10,000 maravedis additional to

Cabot "capitan de armada de las cosas de las yndias . . . para ayuda a su costa." (112)

The appointment of Cabot as Piloto Mayor, in place of Juan Dias de Solis, deceased, at 50,000 maravedis salary, is in the *Muñoz Transcripts*, lxxv. fol. 213, and lxxvi. fol. 28. An entry in lxxv. fol. 49, from the Accounts of Dr. Sancho de Matienzo, Treasurer of the Casa de la Contratacion, shows that Cabot received, 6 May, 1519, 25,000 mvd. as one-third of his salary. HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 402, conjectures that this included his emoluments as naval captain. In December, 1522, Cabot told CONTARINI—No. 76—that his salary was 50,000 mvd. as naval captain, 50,000 as chief pilot, and 25,000 for expenses. (113)

For other details in Cabot's Spanish service, see CABOT, Nos 23-38 and 57.

FUGGER OF ANTWERP.

Extracts from the account books kept by the great commercial house of the Fuggers in Antwerp, relating to the moneys paid to Sebastian Cabot for a map which he failed to deliver, are quoted in the notes to HAEBLER, No. 369.

FUST CHRONICLE.

See note under TOBY, No. 222.

GALVANO (ANTONIO) Tratado. Que compôs o nobre & no-tauel capitão Antonio Galuão, dos diuersos & desuayrados caminhos, por onde nos tempos passados a pimenta & especearia veyo da India ás nossas partes, & assi de todos os des cobrimentos antigos & modernos, que são feitos ate a era de mil & qui-nhentos & cincoenta. Com os nomes particulares das pessoas que os fi-zeram: & em que tempos & as suas alturas, obra cer to muy notauel & copiosa.—[Colophon] Imprimio se em casa de Ioham da Barreira, impressor del Rey nosso senhor. Aos quinze de Dezembro. De mil & quinhẽtos & sessenta & tres Annos [*Lisboa*] (114)

12mo. T + 3 ll + ll 1-80.

Reprinted in Lisbon, 1731; and again by the Hakluyt Society, edited by Vice-Admiral Bethune, London, 1862.

Galvano, whose supposed acquaintance with the 1544 Cabot map—see DEANE, No. 327, p. 33; HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 64—must have been supplemented by independent Spanish or Portuguese information, states on l. 25, pp. 87-89 of 1862 edition, that (Sebastian) Cabot, an Italian living in England, had surmised that the islands discovered by Columbus were in the same latitude as

England, and much nearer to that country than to Portugal: No anno de 1496 . . . vendo em hũa poma como estas jlhas acima ditas estão quasi em hũ paralelo & altura, & muyto mais perto de sua terra hũa a outra. Henry VII. was persuaded by his arguments to fit out two ships with 300 men. Starting in the spring, they sailed westward and found land at 45°, whence they coasted north to 60°, where the days were eighteen hours long and the nights clear and bright. It was very cold, and they met with great islands of ice, but no land, the soundings giving from 73 to 100 fathoms: forão por ella ate sessenta onde os dias sam de dezoyto horas, & as noytes muy claras & serenas. Auia aqui muyta frialdade & ylhas de neue, que não achauam fundo em setenta, oitenta, cem braças, mas achauã grandes regelos, do que tambem se arreceauã. Finding that the coast trended eastwards, they turned back and coasted to 38°, watching every inlet for a passage through to the other side: descobrindo toda a baya, rio, enseada, ꝑa ver se passaua da outra banda; HAKLUYT's translator rendered this, "discouering all the Bay and riuer named Deseado." Galvano notes that some said that Cabot sailed south as far as Florida, which is 25°.

There is an account of the voyage to La Plata on ll. 54-55, pp. 169-170 in 1862 edition.

Translated into English, as:

GALVANO (ANTONIO) The discoveries of the World from their first originall vnto the yeere of our Lord 1555. Briefly written in the Por-tugall tongue by Antonie Galvano, Gouernour of Ternate, the chiefe Island of the Malucos: Corrected, quoted, and now published in English by Richard Hakluyt.—*Londini* 1601. (115)

Small 4to. T + 5 ll + pp 1-97.

Reprinted in the *Harleian Collection* (or *Oxford Voyages*),—*London*, 1745, ii. 353-402; J. S. CLARKE, *Progress of Maritime Discovery*, —*London*, 1803, i. Appendix, 2-74; HAKLUYT, No. 132, 1811, iv. 395-450; and with the Portuguese text published by the Hakluyt Society in 1862.

The Cabot 1496 narrative is on pp. 32-33. Hakluyt never saw the original text, as his correspondents in Lisbon were unable to secure a copy of it for him, and this volume was printed from an anonymous manuscript translation which fell into his hands. Hakluyt corrected some evident blunders, and added information which came within his own knowledge. Thus he changed Galvano's Sebastian to John Cabot, and, in the La Plata narrative, p. 66, added to Galvano's Sebastian Cabota a Venetian, "by his father, but borne at Bristol in England."

Hakluyt's version of Galvano was used by THOMAS PRINCE in the compilation of his *Chronological History of New England*,—*Boston*, 1736, p. 80; reprinted by S. G. Drake,—*Boston*, 1826, reprinted in 1852, p. 82.

GARCIA (DIEGO) Memoria de la navegacion que hice este viaje en la parte del mar Oceano dende que sali de la Ciudad de la Coruña, que allí me fue entregada la armada por los Oficiales de S. M., que fue en el año de 1526. (116)

Manuscript in the Archives of the Indies, at Seville, *Leg.* 3 *de los rotulados de Descripciones y. poblaciones; papeles llevados de Simancas.*

Printed by VARNHAGEN in the *Revista Trimensal do Instituto historico e geographico do Brazil*—Rio de Janeiro, 1852, xv. 6-14.

This account of a rival expedition contains numerous references to the exploration of La Plata by Savastian Gavoto. The two parties were on the river at the same time.

GAULLE (FRANCIS).

The map in Hakluyt's edition of PETER MARTYR,—*Paris*, 1587, which is said to have been drawn by Gaulle, is described as No. 162.

GAYÁNGOS (PASCUAL DE).

See BERGENROTH, No. 9.

GILBERT (HUMPHREY) A discovrse Of a Discouerie for a new Pas-sage to Cataia. VVritten by Sir Hvm-frey Gilbert—*London*, 1576, Aprilis. 12. (117)

8vo. T + 43 ll + map.

Reprinted by HAKLUYT, *Principall Navigations*, 1589, 597-610; *Voyages*, iii. 11-24.

Written before 1566.

On l. *sig.* Diij is the account of how "Sebastian Gabota . . . sailed very far vvestward, with a quarter of the North, on the Northside of Terra de Labrador, the eleuenth of Iune, vntil he came to the Septentrional latitude of $67\frac{1}{2}$. . . . he would haue gone to Cataia, if the Mutinie of the Maister & Mariners, had not ben." Compare RAMUSIO, No. 196[a].

The charts mentioned in this passage are described as No. 48.

GODERYK (JOHN).

The payment made to Goderyk of Foly in Cornwall for conducting Cabot from Spain to England, is noted under BREWER, No. 14[b].

GOMARA (FRANCISCO LOPEZ DE) Primera y segunda parte de la his-toria general de las Indias con todo el descubrimiento y cosas nota bles que han acaecido dende

que se ganaron ata el año de 1551. Con la cõquista de Mexico y de la nueua España—En *Caragoça*, 1553 [1552]. (118)

Folio. T + map + ll ii-cxxii + T + ll ii-cxl.

Fifteen editions at least of Gomara's three works were printed during the years 1552 to 1555. The preferable reference is to the 12mo edition printed at Antwerp in 1554 for Juan Steelsio and Juan Bellero, as this is the earliest edition with numbered chapters.

Translations into French and German had been reprinted a score of times before the end of the sixteenth century. English versions of the *Conquest of the Indies* were printed at London in 1578 and 1596.

An account of these various editions, which is "said to have been drawn up by Mr. Brevoort," is in SABIN, *Dictionary of Books relating to America,—New York*, 1875, vii. 305-312.

For "Sebastian Gaboto y su nauigation," see cap. xxxix, Los Bacallaos, fo. xx, 1552 edition. Indexed under "Sebastian" in other editions. EDEN, *Decades*, No. 96, p. 318, or ARBER, No. 6, p. 343, gives an English version. Also in WINSOR, *America*, iii. 26-27, "corrected by the original," and in NICHOLLS, *Bristol*, No. 469, iii. 296.

The La Plata expedition, with the planting of 52 grains of wheat which yielded 50,000 in four months—see No. 96—is described in cap. lxxxviii, fo. xlix, 1552 edition.

Gomara frequented the Spanish court in his capacity of secretary to Hernan Cortes between 1540 and 1546, and must have had many opportunities for meeting Cabot. His narrative closely resembles that of MARTYR.

GONZALES DE PUEBLA (RUY).

A dispatch from the senior Spanish ambassador in England to his sovereigns, dated London, 21 January, 1496, contained the earliest recorded reference to Cabot's efforts to interest the English king in the exploitation of the Indies. See notes to No. 106, for the reply to this report. The text of the dispatch has not yet been found. (119)

GONZALES DE PUEBLA (RUY) [Dispatch to Ferdinand and Isabella. (120)

The original manuscript, in cipher, is at Simancas, *Patronato Real*; *Capitulaciones con Inglaterra*, *Leg.* 2, fol. 198.

The manuscript is not dated, but was presumably written about 25 July, 1498, the date of the accompanying report described under AYALA, No. 7.

A Spanish text is in HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 328-9, with mistakes corrected in his *Cabot*, 395-6; reprinted in WEARE, *Cabot*, 159-160

The reference to Cabot's second voyage is merely an official summary of the longer report written by Ayala; it is interesting as suggesting the points in the latter which seemed important to the older diplomat.

GRAFTON (Richard) A Chronicle at large and meere History of the affayres of Englande and Kinges of the same, dedu-ced from the Creation of the worlde, vnto the first ha-bitation of thys Islande: and so by contynuance vnto the first yere of the reigne of our most deere and souereigne Lady Queene Eliza-beth: collected out of sundry Auc-thors, whose names are expressed—1569 [*London*]. (121)

Folio. 2 volumes (usually bound together). T + 5 ll + pp 1-192 + 4 ll; T + pp 1-1369 + 21 ll.

The title of volume ii. is dated 1568; the colophon reads: Imprinted at London . . . Anno. 1569. the last of March.

Reprinted as:

GRAFTON (Richard) Grafton's Chronicle; or, History of England. To which is added his Table of the Bailiffs, Sheriffs, and Mayors, of the City of London. From the year 1189, to 1558, inclusive—*London;* 1809. (122)

Large 4to. 2 volumes. T + pp iii-xvi + 677; T + 1 l + pp 568 + 26 ll.

The reference to Cabot is on p. 1323 of the first, or ii. 531-2 of 1809 edition, under the year 1552: "About this time there were three noble ships set forth and furnished for the great aduenture of the vnknowne voyage into the East, by the North seas. The great doer & encourager of which voyage was Sebastian Gaboto an Englisheman, borne at Bristow, but was the sonne of a Genoway . . . now the said voyage and trade is greatly aduaunced, & the Marchants aduenturing that way are newly by act of parliamēt encoporated." (H. N. S.)

Grafton was the royal printer to Edward VI., in whose court Cabot is said to have delivered lectures on cosmography. See Harrisse, *Cabot*, 18. (122a)

Cabot is not mentioned in the reference to the discovery of the Muscovy trade, on fol. xcii. of:

A Manuell of the Chronicles of Englande, . . . to this yere of our Lorde. 1565. Abridged and collec-ted by Richard Grafton—*Lon-don.* (123)

32mo. T + 11 ll + fol. i-c + 8. (H. N. S.)

GRAFTON (Richard) Graftons Abridgement of the Chro-nicles of Englande. Newly and diligently corrected,

and finished the last of October. 1570—[*London*]. In ædibus Richardi Tottyll. (124)

Sm. 8vo. T + 35 ll + ll 1-200 + 4 ll.

Reprinted by Tottyl in 1572: T + 31 ll + ll 1-216 + 40.

The passage printed in 1569, No. 121, was altered to read, fol. 160: "Sebastian Gabota an englishman . . . but his father was a strãger."

See notes under COOPER, No. 81.

GRAJALES (DOCTOR).

The authorship of the legends on the 1544 Cabot map, ascribed by HARRISSE to a certain Dr. Grajales, is discussed in the notes to No. 56 on pp. 22-23.

HAKLUYT (RICHARD) Divers voyages touching the discouerie of America, and the Ilands adiacent vnto the same, made first of all by our Englishmen, and afterward by the French-men and Britons: And certaine notes of aduertisements for obserua-tions, necessarie for such as shall heereafter make the like attempt—*Lon-don* 1582. (125)

Small 4to. T + 58 ll + 2 maps.

Reprinted by the Hakluyt Society, edited by John Winter JONES, —*London*, 1850; described as No. 424.

The maps are described under LOK, No. 156; and THORNE, No. 218.

The Cabot patent of March, 1495-6, No. 136, is on ll. *sig.* A-A4, pp. 19-26 of 1850 edition, together with "the note out of FABIAN," No. 105, and the quotation from the preface of RAMUSIO, No. 196, of which Hakluyt says in the Epistle Dedicatorie, that Sebastian Gabot wrote "that he veryly beleeued that all the North part of America is diuided into Ilandes." These sources end with the note that shortly shall come out in print all Sebastian Gabotes "owne mappes & discourses drawne and written by himselfe, which are in the custodie of the worshipfull master Williã Worthington one of her Maiesties Pensioners, who (because so worthie monumentes shoulde not be buried in perpetuall obliuion) is very willing to suffer them to be ouerseene and published in as good order as may bee, to the encouragement and benefite of our Countriemen."

HAKLUYT (RICHARD) A particuler discourse concerninge the greate necessitie and manifolde comody-ties that are like to growe to this Realme of Englande by the Westerne discoueries lately attempted Written in the yere 1584. by Richarde Hackluyt of Oxforde at the requeste

and direction of the righte worshipfull Mr. Walter Raghly nowe knight before the comynge home of his twoo barkes . . . (126)

Folio manuscript, in the library of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps ; 65 ll.

Printed by the Maine Historical Society, *Collections*, second series, ii., as :

Documentary history of the State of Maine. Vol. ii. . . . Introduction By Leonard Woods. . . . Edited By Charles Deane, —*Cambridge*, 1877. (127)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-lxi + 253 + 5 facsimiles.

Reprinted by GOLDSMID, No. 133,—*Edinburgh*, 1890, xiii. (*America*, ii.) 169-276.

In this discourse, which was written with the design of influencing Queen Elizabeth to grant Ralegh a patent for colonization,—see DEE, No. 88—Hakluyt constantly insists upon England's right to control northern America, because of priority of discovery by Cabot. The arguments do not suggest any information not known to MARTYR, RAMUSIO (apparently in LA POPELLINIÈRE's French version), and EDEN, with the exception of Cabot's "owne mappe," No. 39^{a} and 55^{b}, "In which mappe, in the chapiter of Newfoundelande, there in Latyn is put downe . . . the very day, and the firste lande which they sawe . . . as Clement Adams saieth, 1494. in the chapiter of Gabotts mapp De terra nova," pp. 122-128, 1877 edition.

The other interesting references to Cabot are on pp. 19, 86, 101 and 110. See Mr. Deane's notes on pp. 192-195 and 222-228.

See MARTYR, No. 161, for the edition of the *Decades* edited by Hakluyt,—*Paris*, 1587.

HAKLUYT (RICHARD) The principall navigations, voiages and discoveries of the English nation, made by Sea or ouer Land, . . . at any time within the compasse of these 1500. yeeres : Deuided into three seuerall parts, . . . The first . . . Asia [and] Africa . . . The second . . . towards the North and Northeast . . . The third and last, including the English valiant attempts in searching al-most all the corners of the vaste and new world of America, from 73. de-grees of Northerly latitude Southward, to the Streight of Magellan . . . further then euer any Christian hitherto hath pierced . . . By Richard Hakluyt Master of Artes, and Student sometime of Christ-church in Oxford—*London* by George Bishop and Ralph Newberie, Deputies to Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie. 1589. (128)

Folio. T + 7 ll + pp. 1-825 + 5 ll + map.
Cited as HAKLUYT, *Principall Navigations.*

In this volume Hakluyt reprinted the Cabot paragraphs in his *Divers Voyages* on pp. 509-516, adding the Rolls record of the patent of 3 February, 1498, No. 140; the extract from Adams' edition of Cabot's map, No. 55[b]; the "discourse to Butrigarius, taken out of the second volume of Ramusius," but really from the first, No. 194; extracts from Martyr and Gomara; the voiage of Sir Thomas Pert and Sebastian Cabot, about 1516, to Brasil, S. Domingo, and S. Iohn de porto ricco; and, pp. 519-520, the pension granted by Edward VI., No. 99. The documents which prove the connection between the Muscovy Company and Cabot, "the chiefest setter foorth of this iourney," are on pp. 302-311.

This collection was expanded into three volumes entitled:

HAKLUYT (RICHARD) The principal navi-gations, voiages, traffiqves and disco-ueries of the English Nation . . . This first Volume containing the woorthy Discoueries, &c. of the English toward the North and North-east . . . Together with many notable monuments and testimo-nies of . . . this realme of England in former ages . . . the true state of Island . . . the memorable defeate of the Spanish huge Armada, Anno 1588 . . . By Richard Haklvyt—*London*, Bishop, Newberie and Barker, 1598. (129)

Folio. T + 11 ll + pp 1-619 + map in some copies, see MOLINEUX, No. 174.

Reissued the following year, with title altered to suppress the Voyage to Cadiz, pp. 607-619, and to include the second volume.

HAKLUYT (RICHARD) The second volvme of the principal na-vigations . . . through and within the Streight of Gibralter . . . By Richard Haklvyt Preacher.—*London* 1599. (130)

Folio. T + 7 ll + pp 1-312 + 1-204.

HAKLUYT (RICHARD) The third and last volvme of the voy-ages . . . of the English Nation, and in some few places, where they have not been, of strangers . . . to all parts of the Newfound world of America, or the West Indies, from 73. degrees of Northerly to 57. of Southerly latitude . . . Collected by Richard Haklvyt—*London* 1600. (131)

Folio. T + 7 ll + pp 1-868.

This whole work (Nos. 129-131) was reprinted in :

HAKLUYT'S COLLECTION of the early Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries, of the English Nation. A new edition, with Additions . . . —*London:* for R. H. Evans, &c. 1809 (-1812). (132)

Quarto. 5 volumes. Edition of 325 copies.

Besides the suppressed portions of the original edition, this included in the supplement to the fourth volume and in the fifth "Curious, rare, and early voyages . . . chiefly published by Hakluyt or at his suggestion."

The *Voyages* were republished by Edmund GOLDSMID,—*Edinburgh*, 1885-1890, sixteen volumes in 8vo. An editorial note, vol. xii. 7 (*America*, i. 7), says, "I have, in my complete Edition of Hakluyt's Voyages, arranged the Contents of his first two volumes in the order he would have desired, had he not 'lacked sufficient store.'"

Volumes xii-xv of this edition were also issued with a separate title :

The voyages of the English nation to America Before the year 1600, from Hakluyt's collection of voyages Edited by Edmund Goldsmid—*Edinburgh*, Goldsmid, 1889 (-1890). (133)

This collection, Nos. 129-131, is cited as HAKLUYT, *Voyages*. The first volume contains, pp. 226-230, Cabot's Ordinances for the voyage to Cathay, No. 58 ; see pp. 267-274, reprinted from No. 128, and the note under BURROUGH, No. 18, for Cabot's connection with the Muscovy Company. The Cabot passages from the *Principall Navigations* (1589) are reprinted in the third volume of the *Voyages*, pp. 4-11, 498-499 ; Evans' edition, iii. 25-32, 591-593 ; Goldsmid edition, xii. (*America*, i.) 19-34, xv. (iv.) 200-203.

"A special note concerning the currents of the sea betweene the Cape of Buena Esperança and the coast of Brasilia, giuen by a French Pilot to Sir Iohn Yorke knight, before Sebastian Cabote ; which pilot had frequented the coasts of Brasilia eighteene voyages" is in the *Voyages*, iii. 719. (133[a])

Portions of these passages relating to Cabot's North American discoveries are reprinted in MEAD, *Old South Leaflet*, 37,—*Boston*, 1895. Extracts describing the discovery in narrative form are in Thomas Wentworth Higginson's *Book of American Explorers*,—*Boston*, 1877, 55-59. (133[b])

HAKLUYT in 1601 edited an English translation of GALVANO, *Discoveries*, which is described as No. 115.

HART (ALBERT BUSHNELL) American History told by Contemporaries. Volume I. Era of Colonization 1492-1689. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart—*New York*, Macmillan, 1897. (134)

8vo. 2 T + pp vii-xviii + 1-606.

"John Cabot and the First English Voyage to America (1497) by Lorenzo Pasqualigo and Raimondo di Soncino. (Translated by Clements R. Markham, 1893)," pp. 69-72. There is nothing in this heading nor in the extracts which it introduces, to justify a curious assumption in the *English Historical Review*, January, 1898, xiii. 181-183, that Professor Hart "practically accepts" the proposition that Cabot made only a single voyage to the North American coast. See PAYNE, No. 474.

See CHANNING, No. 302.

HART (ALBERT BUSHNELL) Source-Book of American History. Edited for Schools and Readers by Albert Bushnell Hart, with practical introductions.—*New York*, Macmillan, 1899. (134*)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xlvi + 407 + 4 facsimiles.

Eden's version of Martyr's account of a Cabot voyage—see No. 159—is on pp. 4-6.

HAZARD (EBENEZER) Historical Collections consisting of state papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an history of the United States of America. By Ebenezer Hazard—*Philadelphia* MDCCXCII. (135)

4to. Two volumes. T + 1 l + pp 1-639 + x; T + 1 l + pp 1-654.

Volume I. contains, pp. 9-10 and 23, the Latin texts, from HAKLUYT, of the Letters Patent, No. 136, and of the pensions granted by Edward VI., No. 99.

HENRY VII., KING OF ENGLAND Pro Johanne Cabot et filiis suis. Super Terra Incognita Investiganda. (136)

These Letters Patent, in response to a petition from "John Cabotto citezen of Venes, Lewes, Sebastyan and Sancto his sonneys," were granted at Westminster, 5 March, 1496.

The original record of the petition and the Letters Patent is in the Public Record Office, London, *French Roll*, 11 *Henry VII.*, *memb.* 23.

A reduced photograph of a portion of this original is in *Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1897, xxii. 74; see note under DUFFERIN, No. 338.

The Petition, of which the original is in the Record Office, *Privy Seals and Chancery signed Bills*, 11 *Hen. VII.*, No. 51, was first printed by DESIMONI, No. 329,—*Genoa*, 1881, p. 47.

The Letters Patent were printed by HAKLUYT in 1582, with an English translation; by RYMER, *Foedera*, 1741, v. pt. iv. 89; CHALMERS, *Political Annals*,—*London*, 1780, 7-8, in English;

HAZARD, *Historical Collections,—Philadelphia*, 1792, i. 9-10, in Latin; and in most of the later Cabot volumes.

Henry VII. authorized the Cabots to take five ships at their own expense and make explorations under the English flag in any direction except the south: suis et eorum propriis sumptibus et expensis . . . auctoritatem navigandi ad omnes partes, regiones et sinus maris orientalis, occidentalis, et septentrionalis. They were permitted to occupy any lands not previously known to the Christian world, of which they might be able to secure possession. All commodities brought by them from the new found lands were to be entered at the port of Bristol. One-fifth of the income, after the payment of all expenses, was to be paid to the king. Freedom from all customs dues on imports was granted, together with a monopoly of the trade thither.

John Cabot's original copy of these Letters Patent having disappeared, Sebastian in 1550 petitioned for the issue of a new copy. He received this on June 4, on condition that it should be returned in case the original should ever be found. The paragraphs added in 1550 to the text of the 1496 document are printed in HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 449-450. (137)

HENRY VII. To hym that founde the new Isle, £10. 10 August, 1497. (138)

This item, from a copy made by Mr. Craven Orde from the original entries of the privy purse expenses of Henry VII. in the Remembrancer Office, is in the British Museum, *Addit. MSS.* 7099, 12 *Henrie VII.*, fo. 41.

Printed in NICOLAS, *Excerpta Historica,—London*, S. Bentley, 1831, p. 113; and in BIDDLE, No. 261, p. 79, with an interesting note.

This entry is accepted as convincing proof that Cabot returned from the new world before 10 August, 1497, on which day he is supposed to have presented the news of his success to the king in person in London.

HENRY VII. Memorandum . . . Yeuen vndre our Pryue Seal at o^{r} paloys of Westminster the xiijth day of Decembre The xiijth yere of our Reigne (139)

The original record of this order is in the Public Record Office, London, *Privy Seals, Dec.* 13 *Hen. VII., No.* 40.

There is a reduced photograph in *Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1897, xxii. 75.

First printed in 1884 by DEANE in WINSOR, *America*, iii. 56.

This notification directs John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, to issue the necessary Letters Patent under the great seal, inasmuch as "for certaine consideracions vs specially moevyng haue yeuen and graunted vnto our Welbiloued John Calbot of the parties of

Venice an annuitie or anuel rent of twenty pounds sterling To be had and yerely perceyued from the feast of thanunciacion of o^{r} lady last passed (i.e. 25 March 1497) during our pleasur of our Custumes . . . in our Poort of Bristowe."

HENRY VII. D licencia Caboto Memorandum quod tertio die februarij anno regni regis Henrici septimi xiij ista billa deliberata fuit . . . apud Westmonasterium.

(140)

The original manuscripts are in the Public Record Office, London : in Latin, *French Roll*, 13 *Hen. VII.*, *No.* 439, *m.* 1 ; in English, *Chancery Signed Bills*, 13 *Hen. VII.*, No. 6.

A reduced photograph of the English is in *Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1897, xxii. 72-73.

A copy of the petition in response to which these "new Letters Patent" were granted, precedes the English text. (140^{a})

Hakluyt in 1589, and again ten years later (Nos. 128-131), indicated this document, but its significance was not appreciated until BIDDLE in 1831 (No. 261, pp. 74-75) first printed the English text, which was reprinted in the *Westminster Review*, January, 1832, xvi. 33-34 ; also in JONES, No. 424, pp. lxii-lxxiii ; in CORRY, *Bristol*, i. 311-312 ; and the later Cabot volumes.

The Latin text was first printed by HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 393-394 ; also in WEARE, No. 558, pp. 158-159, with the abbreviations as in the original manuscript.

These new Letters Patent authorize John Kabote or Kabbatto Veneciam to take up, anywhere within the English domain, six ships of not more than two hundred tons, with their armament and fittings, under the same conditions as if they were being taken for the royal use, and to conduct these, with any who wished to accompany him, "to the londe and Iles of late founde by the seid John in oure name and by o^{r} cõmaundmente."

HENRY VII. [Warrant addressed To the Tresourer and Chaubrelaines of oure Eschequier . . . at oure Manor of Shene the xxij day of ffebruary the xiij yere of oure reign.

(141)

The original manuscript is in the Record Office, London, *Warrants for Issues*, 13 *Hen. VII.*

First printed in HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 394 ; also in PROWSE, *Newfoundland*, 12.

This warrant directs that, "as we be enformed the said John Caboote is delaied of his payement," therefore two tailles or tallies of ten pounds each shall be levied upon Richard Meryk and Arthure Kemys—see Nos. 151-153—annually and delivered to Caboote "to be had of our gift by way of rewarde without prest or eny other charge to be sette upon hym."

HENRY VII. March 22. To Lanslot Thirkill of London, apon a Prest for his Shipp going towards the new Ilande, L. 20. (142)

Transcript from the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII., British Museum, *Addit. MSS.* No. 7099, fol. 45—see note to No. 138.

Printed in NICOLAS, *Excerpta*, 116, and in most of the accounts of Cabot's 1498 voyage.

The Privy Purse accounts also contain entries, of about the same date and import:

Itm delivd to Launcelot Thirkill going towards the new Ile in Prest, £20. (142[a])

April 1. Itm to Thomes Bradley and Launcelot Thirkill going to the newe Ile, £30 (142[b])

To Jn Carter going to the Newe Ile in rewd, 40*s.* 5*d.* (142[c])

Launcelot Thirkill again appears in London, 6 June, 1501, when it was recorded that he, together with Thomas Par, Walter Strikland and Thomas Mydelton, was "bounden in ij obligations to pay at Whitsontyde next comyns xxli, . . . for lyverye of Flemynges landes"—British Museum, *Addit. MSS. No.* 21,480, *fo.* 35: printed by DESIMONI and HARRISSE, and by BEAZLEY, No. 256, p. 272, who corrects previous misprintings. (142[d])

Harrisse and others suppose these entries to show that Thirkill was "evidently a companion of John Cabot, and owner of one of the vessels in the squadron . . . this shows, at all events, that one ship at least returned from the expedition of 1498." One ship returned to Ireland in distress, so that, even if it is certain that Thirkill accompanied his ship, there would seem to be little positive value in "all, thus far, which is known concerning the results of the voyage, except, by implication, the delineations in La Cosa's planisphere." This was written before the discovery of the Cabot 1499 record, No. 151; see HARRISSE, No. 395, and the *Introduction*, pp. xv and xlii.

See note under PORTER, No. 487.

HENRY VIII., KING OF ENGLAND.

Certain payments made to Sebastian Cabot from the treasury of Henry VIII. are noted under BREWER, Nos. 14[a]-14[b].

HERRERA (ANTONIO DE) Historia Gene ral de los hechos de los castellanos en las Islas i tierra fi-rme del Mar oceano esc rita por Antonio de herrera coronista mayor de sv M[d]. de las indias y sv coronis-ta de Castilla En quatro Decadas desde el Ano de 1492 hasta el de 1531—En Ma[D] en la emplenta real 1601 [*Madrid*] (143)

Folio. T + 3 ll + pp 1-371 + 10 ll + T + 1 l + pp 1-368 + 8 ll; T + 1 l + pp 1-377 + 8 (9) ll + T + 1 l + pp 1-293.

Four additional Decades, published in 1615, continued the narration to 1555. Each of the eight Decades has a distinct engraved title and separate pagination.

A new edition was edited by Andres Gonzalez Barcia,—*Madrid*, (1726-)1730. The first three Decades were translated into French,—*Paris*, 1659-1671. These were also translated into English by Captain John Stevens,—*London*, 1725-1726; reissued 1740. For a description of these editions, as well as of other translations, see SABIN, *Dictionary of Books relating to America*,—*New York*, 1877, viii. 243-249.

The reasons why Sebastian Cabot was induced to enter the Spanish service are stated in Dec. i, lib. ix, cap. xiii; see note to FERDINAND, No. 107[a]. The articles of agreement between Cabot and the Emperor for the South Sea-La Plata expedition are perhaps summarized in Dec. iii, lib. ix, cap. iii. An account of this expedition is given in this chapter and in Dec. iv, lib. viii, cap. xi, which contains a portion of Cabot's report, No. 22. See also Dec. iii, lib. iv, cap. xx.

This narrative was rendered into Dutch as:

HERRERA (ANTONIO DE) De trotsmoedige scheeps-togt Van Sebastiaan Gaboto, met 3 Scheepen en veel Adelijke Manschap ondernoomen na de Moluccos, Door veel tegenspoeden en onkunde aan Rio de la Plata mislukt. Beneffens de Scheeps-Togt van Diego Garcia, ter nieuwe ontdekking gedaan, langs de Kusten van America. Beyde in 't Jaar 1526 . . . Als meder Ferdinand Cortes Weder-komst in Mexico; . . . &c. Uyt d' eyge berigten der Reysigers, en Koninglijk bevel eertijds in 't Spaans beschreeven, door den Heer Antonius de Her-rera, History-schrijver . . . Nu alder-eerst in 't Neder-duyts vertaald.—Te *Leyden*, By Pieter vander Aa, 1707. (144)

8vo. T + pp 1-83 + 4 ll + 2 plates + map.

The narrative of Cabot's voyage to La Plata occupies pp. 1-21.

The map is labelled: De Voorgenome Scheeps-Togt van Sebastiaan Gaboto, om Door de Straat Magellaan na de Moluccos te Stevenen, aan Rio de la Plata Voleyndigt. (144[a])

Engraved map; $6\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

This is No. xlii. in vol. xi. of the VANDER AA collection:

Naaukeurige versameling der gedenk-waardigste zee en landreysen na oost en west-indiën, Mitsgaders andere Gewesten . . . gedaan; zedert het jaar 1524 tot 1526.—Te *Leyden*, Door Pieter Vander Aa, 1707. (145)

It was reprinted in vol. iv. of the folio edition, *Leyden*, 1727.

HOBY (Sir Philip).

See Cheyne, No. 74, and Edward VI., No. 102.

HOLBEIN (Hans).

See note under Cabot, No. 61.

HOLINSHED (Raphael) 1577. The Firste volume of the Chronicles of England, Scot-lande, and Irelande. Conteyning, The description and Chronicles of England, from the first inhabiting vnto the conquest The description and Chronicles of Scotland, from the first originall of the Scottes nation, till the yeare of our Lorde. 1571 The description and Chronicles of Irelande, likewise from the firste originall of that Nation, vntill the yeare. 1547. Faithfully gathered and set forth, by Raphaell Holinshed—*London*. (146)

Small folio. 4 volumes: volumes 1, 2 and 3 are usually found bound together, labelled vol. i. T + 7 ll + *Britaine*, 126 ll, *sigs.* A_8-P_8, Q_6 + Faultes escaped, 1 l *sig.* r.j. + *Englande*, pp 1-289, *sigs.* a_8-s_8, t.i. + *Scotland* T + 3 ll, *sigs.* A_2, *b*$_2$, + 11 ll + 1 l blank, *sigs.* *a*$_6$, *b*$_6$ [See Lowndes] + pp 1-518, *sigs.* A_8-Ii_8, Kk_3 + 13 ll, $Kk_{(4)}$, Ll_6-Mm_6 + *Ireland* T + 1 l + 28 ll, *sigs.* A_8-C_8, D_4 + pp 1-116 + 3 ll, *sigs.* A_8-D_8, E_5, F_8-G_8, H_6, I_2. In the British Museum Grenville copy three cancel leaves are inserted after p. 74, *Ireland*, numbered "57" for 75, 76-78, "70" for 79, "74" for 80; the text shows minor variations from that usually found on these pages of sheet F; note the signature collation above. There is also a duplicate leaf of F vij, pp. 90, 91, showing changes in the text. Copies also exist with variant imprints. The fourth volume is usually known as vol. ii.; its title reads:

> The Laste volume . . . Conteyning, The Chronicles of Englande from William Con-querour vntill this present tyme. Faithfully gathered and compiled by Raphaell Holinshed—*London*. (146[1])

T + 1 l, *sig.* ¶$_2$ [see Lowndes] + pp 291-1876, *sigs.* t_{ii}-$t_{(viij)}$, v_8-z_8, A_8-$Yyyy_8$, $Zzzz_2$, continuing from *England*, *sig.* t_i in vol. i. + Table, 50 ll A_4-M_4, N_2 + Faultes, 2 ll, *sig.* ( )2. An extra leaf numbered "1593" is between pp. 1592-1593, and a folding plate is between pp. 1868-1869. [Collated by H. N. Stevens.]

On p. 1714, under date 1552, is the account of "the great aduenture of the vnknowne voyage into the East . . . The great doer and encourager of which voiage, was Sebastian Caboto an Englishmã, born at Bristow, but was the sonne of a Geno-waies."

HOLINSHED (Raphael) The First and second volumes of Chronicles, comprising 1 The description and historie

of England, 2 The description and historie of Ireland, 3 The description and historie of Scotland: First collected and published by Raphaell Holinshed, William Harrison, and others: Now newlie augmented and continued (with manifold matters of singular note and worthie memorie) to the yeare 1586. by John Hooker aliàs Vowell, Gent. and others — Colophon: Finished in Januarie 1587 . . . *London.* (146[2])

Large folio. T + 3 ll + *Britain*, pp 1-250 + *England*, T + 1 l + pp 1-202 + *Ireland*, T + 3 ll + pp 9-61 + 5 ll + pp 1-183 + *Scotland*, T + pp 187-464 + 27 ll. These parts are usually bound as volume i. Volume ii. has the title:

The Third volume of Chronicles, be-ginning at duke William the Norman, commonlie called the Conqueror; . . . First compiled by Raphaell Holinshed, and by him extended to the yeare 1577. Now newlie recognised, augmented, and continued (with occurrences and accidents of fresh memorie) to the yeare 1586. Wherein also are conteined manie matters of singular discourse and rare obser-uation, fruitfull to such as be studious in antiquities, or take pleasure in the grounds of anci-ent histories.—[*London*, 1587.] (146[3])

Large folio. T + 3 ll + pp 1-1592 + 29 ll.

This edition is very much enlarged from that of 1577. The Cabot passage under 1552, iii. 1083, is practically the same as before.

On pp. 785-789, under the year 1498, there is an account of how America was discovered by Sebastian Gabato, "professing himselfe to be expert in knowledge of the circuit of the world, . . as by his charts and other reasonable demonstrations he shewed. . . . In the ship diuerse merchants of London aduentured small stocks, and in the companie of this ship sailed also out of Bristow three or foure small ships fraight with slight and grosse wares, as course cloath, caps, lases, points, and such other." See the notes under FABYAN, No. 105, and STOW, No. 212, from whom the passage on page 789, which refers to this discovery "before named in Anno 1468," is copied.

The 1587 edition was reprinted in six volumes, large quarto,—*London*, 1807-1808.

HURTADO DE MENDOZA (LOPE) [Letter to Charles V.—*Lisbon*, 19 October, 1528. (147)

Manuscript copy in the British Museum, London, *Addit. MSS. No.* 28,577, *fo.* 298.

An English version is printed in GAYÁNGOS, *Calendar* (*Spain*), iii. pt. ii. 823.

This dispatch reports the return of one of the caravels from the

fleet of Sebastian Cavocto, bringing the accountant and treasurer of the fleet, with news of wonderful discoveries which assure that the Emperor "will no longer want either cinnamon or pepper, for he will have more gold and silver than he requires."

JOMARD (Edme-François) Les monuments de la géographie ou recueil d'anciennes cartes Européennes et Orientales . . . publiés en facsimilé de la grandeur des originaux par M. Jomard—*Paris* (1855-1862). (148)

Imperial folio. 82 plates.

Among the 21 maps reproduced in facsimile by E. Rembielinski, are those described under Cabot, No. 39; Cosa, No. 84; Desceliers, No. 91.

In connection with this work, consult:

Introduction à l'Atlas des Monuments de la Géographie par feu M. Jomard. Publiée par les soins et avec des remarques de M. E. Cortambert—*Paris* 1879. (149)

8vo. T + pp 60 + Liste des Cartes 1 p.

JUNCO (Juan de).

The deposition of the sailor Junco, who returned with Cabot from La Plata, in regard to the charges of mismanagement made against Cabot, which was taken at Seville, 28 July, 1530, is printed in Harrisse, *Cabot*, 415-417. See the notes under Cabot, No. 23. (150)

KEMYS (Arthur) *and* MERYK (Richard ap) Brystolle the Acompts of the Custymers

Arthurus Kemys et Ricardus a Meryk Collectores Custumarum et Subsidiorum domini Regis lanarum Corriorum et pellium lanutarum in portu ville Bristoll. a festo sci. Michaelis archangeli anno xii^mo^ [xiii, xiiij] Regis Henrici vij^mi^ vsque idem festum sci. Michaelis tunc proxime sequens, redunt Computum . . . (151)

Manuscript found among the muniments of the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey. Exhibited at the Cabot Celebration, Bristol, England, 24 June, 1897: see note under Dufferin, No. 339.

Printed in:

"The Cabot Roll." The Customs Roll of the Port of Bristol A.D. 1496 to 1499. Translated from the original Manuscript recently discovered at Westminster Abbey, By Edward Scott, M.A. (Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum). With an Introduction relating to entries of the Royal Pension paid to John Cabot, Navigator, By Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A. Published by William George's Sons, *Bristol*, 1897. 150 copies only. (152)

Folio, 20¼ × 15 inches. Cover T + 1 l introduction + 3 ll facsimile + 3 ll transcript + 3 ll translation; printed on one side of the sheet.

An entry in the second and third of these accounts, which cover the administrative years beginning 29 September, 1496, 1497, and 1498, reads:

In tho in vna tall ꝑ Johe Caboot (Cabot, *in* 1498-9) xx li.

This apparently proves that John Cabot's pension (see HENRY VII., Nos. 139, 141) for the years 1498-1499 had been paid (in thesauro, in cash), and that the customers held the tally as a receipt (in thesaurario, in the treasury). See HARRISSE, No. 395, and the *Introduction*, p. xliii.

Mr. Hudd's introduction to the facsimile refrains from critical comments on the text, and Mr. Harrisse can only say that these Bristol accounts "strongly tend to prove that John Cabot did return from his last voyage before September 29, 1498, aud that he was still living after the latter date,"—although they "do not in themselves prove his personal presence either in London or Bristol at the dates specified in the accounts."

KEMYS (ARTHUR) *and* MERYK (RICHARD AP) Visus comꝑi Arthuri Kemys & Riči A' Meryk Collčoꝝ Custumaꝝ & Subs̃ d̄ni Regis in port̃ ville Bristoll & in sing̃lis portubz & locis eid̄m portui adjacentibus videlt de h̄uj cust̃ & subs̃ d̄ni Regis ib̄m a ffesto sči Michis Archi Anno xiij° d̄ni Regis nunc Henrici septimi vsque ffestum Pasche accideñ xv^mo die Aprilis tunc prox̃ sequeñ sciłt ꝑ medietatem vnius Anni & xvj dies ut supra. (153)

Manuscript, in the Public Record Office, London, *Exchequer Q. R. Custom* 20/11. First printed by WEARE, *Cabot*, No. 560, *London*, 1897, p. 131; with translation of the entire document on pp. 333-336.

This "View of the accounts of the Collectors for Bristol," for the half year beginning 29 September, 1497, contains an entry which shows that Cabot received during the period ending 15 April, 1498, the half of his annuity granted by HENRY VII., No. 139, and that he gave "an acquittance thereof to be shown upon this view and remaining in the possession of the said collectors": Et eisd̄m—x li ꝑ ip̃os solut̃ Joh̃i Calboto veniciano nup̄ de villa Bristoll p̄dict̃ ꝑ Annuitate sua ad xx li ꝑ Annū sibi ꝑ dč̃m d̄n̄m Regem nunc ꝑ tras suas pateñ concess̃ ꝓcipient ad duas Anni Terminos de Cust̃ & Subs̃ in dč̃o portu ville Bristoll ꝓveñ & cresceñ videlt ꝑ Termino Annunč̃ b̃te Marie virginis infra tempus huj visus accideñ ꝑ vnam Acquietanč̃ ip̃ius Joh̃is inde sup̄ hunc visum ostens̃ & penes dč̃os Collč̃ores remañ.

KOCHHAFF (NATHAN).

See CHYTRÆUS, No. 75, the Latinized form of the name by which the German student and traveller Kochhaff is generally known.

KRANTZIUS (ALBERTUS).

See notes under ZIEGLER, No. 232.

LA COSA (JUAN DE).

See COSA, No. 84.

LAET (JOHANNES DE) Novvs orbis seu descriptionis indiæ occidentalis Libri xviij. Authore Ioanne de Laet Antverp. Novis Tabulis Geographicis et variis Animantium, Plantarum Fructuumque Iconibus illustrati—*Lugd. Batav.* apud Elzevirios. A°. 1633. (154)

Folio. 2 T + 14 ll + pp 1-690 + 9 ll + 14 maps.

The introduction to the description of New France states that the Cabots not only discovered this region, but that they also charted a considerable extent of its coast-line, as was proven by the maps which they published, of which not a few still existed in England, p. 31 ; see notes to No. 39. This passage reappears on p. 33 of the French translation issued by the same publishers in 1640. It does not occur in the original Dutch editions of 1625 and 1630.

LANQUET (THOMAS).

COOPER'S continuation of Lanquet's *Chronicle* is described as No. 81.

LA POPELLINIÈRE (LANCELOT VOISIN DE) Les trois mondes. par le seignevr de la Popelliniere—*Paris* 1582 (155)

8vo. T + 27 ll + map + ll 1-55 + 1-56 + 1-51.

There is a realistic rendering of the Mantuan gentleman's account of Gauoto, from RAMUSIO, No. 194, in liv. ii. ll. 41-42. This version may have been used by HAKLUYT in preparing his *Discours* of 1584, No. 126.

LEARDO (FRANCISCO).

The *Informacion* taken against Sebastian Cabot at the request of Leardo is described as No. 12.

LOK (MICHAEL) Illvstri viro, Domino Philippo Sidnæo Michael Lok civis Londinensis hanc chartam dedicabat: 1582. (156)

Woodcut map; 38 × 29 cmm.; 15 × 11½ inches. Published with HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, No. 125.

Facsimiles are in the Hakluyt Society edition of the *Divers Voyages,—London*, 1850; *Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library,—Providence, R. I.*, 1875, i. 288; WINSOR, *America*, iii. 40; LUCAS, *Zeno,—London*, 1898.

"J. Gabot. 1497" appears on the mainland coast below "C. Bretou." This is the earliest instance of the correct date for the discovery in an existing printed document. The name of the discoverer is likewise correctly given.

LOK's translation of MARTYR, *Decades*, is described as No. 163.

LOPEZ DE GOMARA (FRANCISCO).

The works of this historian are described under his more familiar name of GOMARA, No. 118.

LOVELL (SIR THOMAS).

See notes under BREWER, No. 14[b], and DRAPERS, No. 94.

MAIOLO, *or* MAGGIOLO (VESCONTE DE) Vesconte de maiolo cuius Janue conposuy. In neapoly de anno. 1.5.11. die xx January (157)

Manuscript atlas, 10 leaves, each 40 × 28 cmm., or 15½ × 11 inches. In the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R.I.

Described by HARRISSE, *Discovery*, 468-469.

On the sixth map, which represents the arctic regions, is "Terra de los Ingres," "Land of the English" presumably, west of Europe, at the furthest north. South of this are "Terra de Lauoradore de rey de portugall," "tera de pescaria," and "Terra de corte reale de rey de portugall."

MARINO DE BUCIGNOLO (HIERONIMO DE) Litteræ scriptæ nomine Hieronymi di Marino Rhagusei ad Sebastianum Caboto in Hispaniam existentem—*Venetiis*, 28 Aprilis 1523 (158)

Original manuscript copy in the State Archives, Venice, *Capi del Consiglio de' Dieci, Lettere sottoscritte, Filza No.* 6, 1523.

Printed in BULLO, No. 290,—*Chioggia*, 1880, 68. Translated into English by BROWN, *Calendar* (*Venice*), iii. No. 669.

For the circumstances under which this fictitious letter was written, see the notes to CONTARINI, Nos. 76-78, and VENICE, Nos. 225-227. The letter states that Cabot can doubtless recover

the dowry of his mother if he appears in perſon to claim it : et mi fù dato bona speranza de recuperar la dote di vostra madre, et ameda,—the latter being very old and likely to die, haste is necessary. The exact significance of this term "ameda" apparently puzzles all who have undertaken the elucidation of this passage.

The order for a payment to Marin, No. 226, shows that this Ragusan messenger cannot have been entirely a fictitious personage.

MARKHAM (Sir Clements Robert).

The Hakluyt Society volume which contains the standard English versions of the important Cabot documents is described as No. 451.

MARTYR DE ANGHIERA (Pietro) De orbe nouo Decades—[Colophon] . . . fuerunt hæ tres protono tarii Petri martyris decades Impressæ in . . . *Alcala* pfe ctũ est nonis No uẽbris An. 1516. (159)

Folio. 83 ll.

Three decades of the New World history occupy the first 63 leaves, followed by 4 leaves of errata and "Vocabula barbara," on the last of which is the colophon. The remaining 16 leaves contain the "Legationis babilonicae."

Nine books of the first decade were printed at *Hispali* (*Seville*) in 1511. The three decades, with an abridgment of the fourth, were reprinted, *Basileæ*, 1533; *Coloniæ*, 1574. They were translated, usually with editorial abridgment, into French, *Paris*, 1532; Italian, *Venetia*, 1564; and English (see Eden, No. 96)—*London*, 1555, and 1577.

In Dec. III, lib. vi, (l. 52, 1516 edition) there is an account of a voyage by Sebastian Cabot, whom Martyr claims to have known intimately; Familiarem habeo domi cabotum ipsum & contubernalem interdum; and whom he describes as Venetian born, having been taken to England when very young; genere uenetus : sed a parentibus in britãniam insulam tendentibus : uti moris est uenetorum : qui commercii causa terrarum omnium sunt hospites transportatus pene infans. Cabot furnished two ships with 300 men at his own expense and set sail northward until he was compelled to turn towards the west by the great icebergs which he met, although it was midsummer; the daylight was almost continuous and the snow was melted from the ground in places : & primo tendens cum hominibus tercentum ad septentrionem donec etiam iulio mense uastas repererit glaciales moles pelago natantes : & lucem fere perpetuam : tellure tamẽ libera gelu liquefacto. Quare coactus fuit uti ait uela uertere & occidẽtem sequi. Cabot afterwards coasted southward until he estimated that he was in the latitude of Gibraltar and about the longitude of Cuba. He observed during the voyage a westward drifting of the water, which suggested to Martyr a passage opening towards the west. Martyr also thought that

Cabot named this region Baccallaos because this was the name by which the natives called the large fish or tunnies, which swarmed off this coast : Baccallaos cabottus ipse terras illas appellauit : eo q3 in earum pelago tantam reperit magnorum quorundam piscium : tinnos emulantium : sic uocatorum ab indigenis : multitudinem : ut etiam illi naui gia interdum detardarent. The people dressed in skins and appeared to be intelligent. The bears of the country fed on the fish and did not notice his men : ipsi piscibus uescantur. Inter densa nanq3 piscium illorum agmina sese immergũt vrsi : & singulos singuli complexos : unguibusq3 inter squamas immissis in terram raptãt & commeduut : compare the notes under RAMUSIO, No. 192. The natives possessed considerable copper, or "laton" according to EDEN, No. 96.

Martyr adds that Cabot had been called to the Spanish service after the death of King Henry of England, and that he was anxiously waiting until March, 1516, when he had been promised a fleet with which to complete his discoveries : expectatq3 indies ut nauigia sibi parẽtur : quibus arcanum hoc naturæ latens iam tandem detegatur. Martio mense anni futuri .1516 : puto ad id explorandum discessurum. This passage closes with the suggestive remark that there are some persons among the Spaniards who deny that Cabot was the first to visit Baccallaos or that he had been so far west.

MARTYR DE ANGHIERA (PIETRO) De orbe no uo Petri Martyris ab Angleria Mediolanen sis Protonotarij Cesaris sena toris de-cades. Cum priuilegio Imperiali.—*Compluti* M. D. xxx. (160)

Folio. T + fol. ij-cxvij + 3 ll + map.

This is the first edition containing the eight decades of the complete work. The Cabot passage of Decade III. is on fol. xlvj.

The date of Cabot's voyage is implied in a passage in Dec. VII, cap. ii, fol. xcij, which was written in 1524 ; Bacchalaos anno ab hinc sexto decimo ex Anglia per Cabotũ repertos. HAKLUYT in 1587 edited this so that it read, p. 471 of his edition of that year : anno abhinc vigesimo sexto. See the *Introduction*, p. xliv, and No. 566.

Cabot's voyage to the Moluccas is described in Dec. VII, cap. vi, fol. xcvij : see note to CABOT, No. 58.

The second edition has the title :

MARTYR DE ANGHIERA (PIETRO) De orbe novo petri martyris an-glerii Mediolanensis, Pro-tonotarij, & Caroli quinti Senatoris Decades octo, diligenti temporum ob-seruatione, & vtilissimis annotationibus illustratæ, suóque nitori restitutæ, Labore & industria Richardi Haklvyti—*Parisiis* M.D.LXXXVII. (161)

8vo T + 7 ll + map + pp 1-605 + 12 ll.

The map, engraved on copper, 20 × 16.3 cmm., bears the eulogistic legend, "Doctiss. et ornatiss. Rich. Hakluyto F. G. S. . . . Paris. cal. Maij. M.D.LXXXVII." Along the Labrador shore of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence is the legend: "Bacallaos ab Anglis 1496." This map is said to have been drawn by Francis Gaulle. The S probably stands for *Salutat*. (162)

Hakluyt's manipulation of the text of the Cabot passage is explained in the preceding notes to No. 160.

EDEN'S translation of the first three Decades, No. 96, with an English version of the remaining books by Michael Lok, was published as:

De Novo Orbe, or the historie of the west Indies . . . by the Industrie, and painefull Trauaile of M. Lok Gent.—*London* for Thomas Adams, 1612. (163)

Small 4to. T + 4 ll + ll 1-318.

This was reissued as:

The famovs historie of the Indies . . . by L. M. Gent. The second Edition—*London* for Michael Sparke, 1628. (164)

Small 4to. T + 2 ll + ll 1-318.

It was also issued as:

The historie of the West-Indies . . . by M. Lok. Gent.—*London*, for Andrew Hebb. (165)

Small 4to. T + 2 ll + ll 1-318.

The text of these three editions is the same, except that the first contains two leaves of "Epistola Dedicatoria" which were not reissued. The date of Hebb's issue is not known, but it was presumably later than 1628. The evidence so far as obtainable is clearly stated in *Henry Stevens' Historical Collections*,—*London*, 1886, ii. 37-38. This work was reprinted in Evans' edition of HAKLUYT, No. 132,—*London*, 1812, v. 155-476.

The *Svmmario dal Pietro Martyre*,—*Venice*, 1534, is described under RAMUSIO, No. 192.

See notes under CHAUVETON, No. 73; and WILLES, No. 230.

MARY TUDOR, QUEEN OF ENGLAND The Charter of the Marchants of Russia, graunted vpon the discouerie of the saide Countrey, by King Philip and Queene Marie. —*Westminster*, 6 February, 1555. (166)

Printed in Hakluyt, *Voyages*,—*London*, 1598, i. 267-272. See LEMON, *Calendar of Domestic State Papers*, 1574-80, i. 65.

"And in consideration that one Sebastian Cabota hath bin the chiefest setter forth of this iourney or voyage, therefore we make, ordeine, and constitute him the said Sebastian to be the first and present gouernour of the same fellowship and communaltie . . . To haue and enioy the said office . . . during his naturall life, without amouing or dimissing from the same roome."

MARY TUDOR Pro Sebastiano Caboto de annuitate concessa—apud *Saint James*, xxvii. die Novembris. (1555.) (167)

Printed in RYMER, *Foedera*, No. 202,—*London*, 1728, xv. 427; *Hague* edition, vi. pt. iv. 40.

This is virtually a renewal of the pension granted by EDWARD VI., No. 99: in consideratione boni veri & acceptabilis Servitij nobis, per dilectum Servientem nostrum Sebastianum Caboto Armigerum.

MARY TUDOR Pro Sebastiano Caboto concessio ad vitam—apud *Westmonasterium* vicesimo nono die Maii. (1557.) (168)

Printed in RYMER, No. 202, xv., 465-466; *Hague* edition, vi. pt. iv. 55.

Translated by HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 459-460.

The document completes an agreement by which Cabot resigned the pension granted him in 1555, and in its place this fresh grant of the same sum, 250 marks annually, was made in similar terms to Cabot and to William Worthington jointly: see the notes which follow. The annuity was pledged to "them and the survivor of them, their assigns, and the assigns of the survivor of them, . . . for the term and terms of the lives of the said Sebastian and William, and the survivor of them."

The *Tellers Rolls*, 103-106, quoted in HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 454-460, record that Cabot received £33 6*s.* 8*d.*, one half of his annual pension of 100 marks, on 29 September, 1554, showing that this allowance was granted him from the preceding 25 March. Another payment of the same amount was made 25 March, 1555, which is after the date of the grant of 250 marks. This payment was by the hands of, per manus, Thome Tyrrell. On 29 September following, he received £83 6*s.* 8*d.*; Sebastiano Caboto armigero de annuitate sua ad centum marcas per annum sibi debitas pro dimidio anni . . . per manus W^m^ Worthington iiii xx iii li vjs viijd. The amount of the pension is correctly given in the memoranda of the payment at the end of the next quarter, 25 December. Payments, by the hands of Worthington or of the latter's servants, continued to be made, on 25 March, 24 June, 29 September, and 25 December, 1556; 25 March, 24 June, and 29 September, 1557. (169)

There seems to be no way of telling whether Worthington received on his own account any part of the quarterly payments made to Cabot "per manus W^m^ Worthington" in June and September, 1557, after the issuance of No. 168. The payment of £41 13*s.* 4*d.* on 25 December, 1557, was made to "William Worthington, armigero, de annuitate sua." The natural inference is that, when this record was made, Sebastian Cabot had died, although he may merely have relinquished his share in the pension. (169[a])

MASON (JOHN) Newfovnd Land described by Captaine Iohn Mason an industrious Gent: who spent seuen yeares in the Countrey (170)

Copper plate map, 26.5 × 17.3 cmm., or $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Published with WILLIAM VAUGHAN'S:

The Golden Fleece Diuided into three Parts, . . . lastly the wayes to get wealth, and to restore Trading so much complayned of. Transported from . . . the Southermost Part of the Iland, commonly called the Newfovndland, By Orpheus Iunior, For the generall and perpetuall Good of Great Britaine.—*London* 1626 (171)

Small 4to. T + 13 ll + map + pp 1-149 + 1-105 + 1-96.

On the outer coast of the map, about latitude 49° 20′, is "C Bona Vista a Caboto primum reperta." Newfoundlanders sometimes suggest that this statement records the unbroken local tradition preserved on the island since the landfall at this point in 1497.

A legend in the lower left corner reads: Insula olim appellata Noua Terra a Cabota Veneto primũ reperta Anno Dñi 1499 sub auspicijs et sumptibus Henrici 7 Anglorum Regis."

MEAD (EDWIN DOAK) The Voyages of the Cabots. From Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation." (172)

Published in the series of *Old South Leaflets*, No. 37,—*Boston*, 1895, 8vo, pp. 1-12. Edited by Mr. Edwin D. Mead. See note, No. 133[b].

MEDINA (PEDRO DE) Arte de nauegar en que se contienen todas las Reglas, Declara ciones, Secretos, y Auisos, q̃ a la buena naue-gaciõ son necessarios, y se deuẽ saber, hecha por el maestro Pedro de Medina. Dirigida al serenissimo y muy esclarescido señor, don Phelipe principe de España, y de las dos Sicilias &c.—[Colophon] . . . el presente libro . . . Fue visto y aprouado, en la insigne casa de la Contractacion delas Indias, por el Piloto mayor y Cosmographos de su Magestad . . . *Valladolid* . . . Acabose primero dia del mes de Octubre . . . mil y quinientos y quarenta y cinco años. (173)

Spanish folio. T + 5 ll + fol. i-c + 1 l.

Translated into French (*Paris*, 1553?); *Lyon*, 1554, 1569, 1576; *Rouen*, 1573, 1633; into Italian, *Vinetia*, 1554; into German, (?) 1576; and into English, by John Frampton,—*London*, 1581, and 1595.

HARRISSE states that Cabot's appointment to examine this book, —see the colophon reprinted above,—was made at the beginning of October (*Cabot*, 280), or on 28 November, 1545 (*Discovery*, 708).

MENDEZ (ISABEL).
MENDEZ (MARTIN).

The documents in the legal proceedings instituted against Cabot by relatives of those who suffered under him during the expedition to La Plata are described under Nos. 11, 24, 29, and 31.

MERYKE (RICHARD AP).

See KEMYS, Nos. 151-153.

MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.

The charter granted by QUEEN MARY to the English Merchants Adventurers trading to Russia is described as No. 166.

MOLINEUX (EMMERIE, *or* EMERIC) Thou hast here (gentle reader) a true hydrographical description of so much of the world as hath beene hetherto discouered, and is comne to our knowledge: which we haue in such sort performed, yt all places herein set downe, haue the same positions and distances that they haue in the globe (174)

Engraved copperplate map, 63.5 × 42.5 cmm., or $25\frac{1}{4} \times 17$ inches. Published with some copies of HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, No. 129,—*London*, 1599-1600.

Twenty-five copies of an autotype facsimile of this map were issued by Bernard Quaritch, *London*, 1874; Catalogue 294, No. 1632. A photogravure facsimile of an earlier state of the plate was issued in separate cover with the Hakluyt Society edition of DAVIS, No. 87,—*London*, March, 1880.

Across the northern Labrador mainland is the legend: "This land was discouered by John Sebastian Cabote for Kinge Henry y^e^ 7^th^ 1497." In the edition of HAKLUYT for which this map appears to have been drawn, the date of this discovery was changed from 1494 to 1497.

Captain A. H. Markham, in his edition of DAVIS, No. 87, pp. xxxiii, lxi, and 364, gives reasons for suspecting that this map, which has long been assigned to Molineux, was in reality the work of Edward Wright, a mathematician who perfected and rendered practicable what is known as "Mercator's Projection," which he demonstrated in his *Certain Errors in Navigation Detected*,—*London*, 1599. His formulæ were accurately introduced for the first time on this map.

Mr. C. H. Coote, in a paper printed by the New Shakspere Society, *Transactions*,—*London*, 1878, ii. 88-100, suggested that this

map is the one referred to by SHAKSPERE, in *Twelfth Night*, Act iii. Scene ii., as "the new Mappe, with the augmentation of the Indies." In a suggestive note on the separate reprint of Mr. Coote's paper, in his *Catalogue* 321, *Bibliotheca Geographico-Linguistica*,—*London*, February, 1879, Book No. 11919, pp. 1183-1184, Mr. Bernard Quaritch says that "the fact had already been stated by me in a catalogue now four years old." There is no reference to *Twelfth Night* in the notes on the facsimile of this map in Mr. Quaritch's *Catalogue* 294, *Voyages and Travels*,—*London*, January, 1875, Book Nos. 1623-1632, pp. 157-158. (174[a])

Mr. Henry Stevens, in *Historical Collections Catalogue, Part I*—1881, describing a copy for sale, suggests that "the curious little round face-shaped map of the world in Wytfliet's *Ptolemæum Augmentum*" may be the one referred to by Shakspere.

MUNSTER (SEBASTIAN).

The English translation of MUNSTER'S *Cosmographiæ Uniuersalis*, —*Basle*, 1550, is described under EDEN, No. 95.

FRANÇOIS DE BELLE-FOREST, in his French recension of MUNSTER, entitled *Cosmographie Vniverselle . . . augmentée*,—*Paris*, 1575, 3 volumes folio, inserted a passing reference to a search for the north-west passage by a Venetian sailing under Henry VII. of England, in tom. ii., column 2175. (175)

MYCHELL (WILLIAM) [Testament of William Mychell of London, Chaplain, dated 31 January, 1516-17. (176)

Manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, *Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.*

Printed by TRAVERS TWISS, in the *Nautical Magazine*, London, July, 1876, xlv. 675.

Mychell bequeathed 3*s.* 4*d.* to his goddaughter, "Elizabeth filie Sebastiani Caboto filiole mee." There is no means of determining whether this daughter is the one Cabot mentions in his letter to Samano, No. 38.

NASH (BENNETT HUBBARD).

See note under RAIMONDO, No. 190, for Professor Nash's translation of one of the important Cabot documents.

NAVAGERO (ANDREA) [Dispatch to the Senate at Venice, dated 21 September, 1525. (177)

Manuscript at Venice, *Cicogna MSS.* 1985, *c.* 223.

Printed by BULLO, No. 290,—*Chioggia*, 1880. Translated into English by RAWDON BROWN, *Calendar* (*Venice*), iii. 481.

This report from the Venetian ambassador in Spain states that an armada of 28 sail left Seville between the 15th and 20th of the month, under the command of Sebastian Cabotto venetiano, and

that it was expected that new discoveries would be made, including possibly a new route to the Spice-lands, shorter than that taken by Magellan in the *Vittoria*.

A memorandum written by NAVAGERO, in 1528, and printed by BULLO, p. 69, from the *Cicogna MSS. cod.* 1985, *p.* 933, suggests that certain news received in Spain from Brazil telling of the arrival of a Spiceries fleet, may refer to Cabot's ships. (178)

NUREMBERGER (CASIMIR).

The depositions made at Seville, 28 July, 1530, by a German sailor, Casámieres norenberguer aleman—presumably from Nuremburg—who accompanied Cabot to La Plata, in regard to the mismanagement of that expedition, is printed by HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 417-419. See the note under CABOT, No. 23. (179)

ORTELIUS (ABRAHAM) Thea trvm orbis terra rvm— [Colophon] *Antverpiæ* M.D.LXX. (180)

Folio. T + 37 ll + 53 double-leaf maps.

This is the first edition of a work which ranks second only to the Ptolemies in the cartographic importance of its succeeding editions for the study of the growth of geographical knowledge during the 16th-17th centuries. For a detailed bibliography see :

Ecclesiæ Londini-Batavæ Archivum. Tomus primus. Abrahami Ortelii (Geographia Antverpiensis) et virorum ervditorvm . . . epistvlæ. Cvm aliqvot aliis epistvlis et tractatibvs qvibvsdam ab vtroqve collectis (1524-1628) . . . Edidit Joannes Henricvs Hessels.—*Cantabrigiæ* 1887 (181)

4to. Pp i-lxxv + 1-966 + portrait and facsimiles.

The bibliography, pp. xxvi-li, is based on an essay by Dr. P. A. THIELE in *Bibliographische Adversaria,—Hague*, 1876, iii. 83.

ORTELIUS gives a "Catalogvs avctorvm tabvlarvm geographicarvm," which contains a list of the maps consulted by him. Among these is the one by Sebastianvs Cabotus Venetus described as No. 39^2.

BIDDLE, No. 261, p. 56, assumed that the maps in Ortelius were influenced by that of Cabot, and suggested various surmises as to the probable characteristics of Cabot's map, of which no copy was then, 1831, known. These surmises have not been verified by the discovery of the mappemonde, No. 39, now at Paris.

OVIEDO Y VALDÉS (GONZALO FERNANDEZ DE) Historia general y natural de las Indias . . . por el capitan Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdés, primer cronista del nuevo mundo. Publícala la real academia de la historia, cotejada con el códice original, enriquecida con las enmiendas y adiciones del autor, é ilustrada con la vida y

el juicio de las obras del mismo por D. José Amador de los Rios.—*Madrid* 1851-1855. (182)

4 vols. 4to. Pp. cxi + 632; 511; 651; 619; plates.

The *Historia General* was written at the command of Charles V., who appointed Oviedo "Royal Chronicler of the Indies" for this purpose. The first nineteen books were written before 1532 and printed at Seville in 1535; reprinted Salamanca, 1547. These include the history of Spanish America to 1527, but contain no mention of Sebastian Cabot. The rest of the work remained in manuscript until printed by the Spanish Academy of History in 1852-5. See notes to RAMUSIO, No. 192.

The important account of Cabot's expedition to La Plata, derived mainly from personal intercourse with Alonso de SANTA CRUZ and from other participants in the voyage, is in lib. xxiii. caps. ii-v; vol. ii. 169-180. See DAHLGREN, under SANTA CRUZ, No. 204. Mr. Dahlgren translated the descriptive passages into English, pp. 18-25, explaining the close agreement between this description and the map drawn by Santa Cruz. Another translation of the most important passages is in HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 203, 228-229.

OVIEDO describes Cabot as "buena persona é diestro en su offiçio de la cosmographia y de haçer una carta universal de todo el orbe en plano ó en un cuerpo esphérico; pero otra cosa es mandar y gobernar gente que apuntar un quadrante ó astrolabio.

PASQUALIGO (LORENZO) [Letter to his brothers in Venice—dated *London*, 23 August, 1497. (183)

Copied in the manuscript *Diarii* of MARIN SANUTO, No. 210, preserved in the Marciana Library at Venice, under date of 11 October, 1497, i. fol. 374.

Printed by RAWDON BROWN, No. 15,—*Venice*, 1837, pt. i. 99; in SANUTO, *Diarii*,—*Venice*, 1879, i. 806-808, and in many of the later volumes devoted to Cabot.

Translated by RAWDON BROWN, No. 16, and *Calendar* (*Venice*), 1864, i. 262; frequently reprinted.

This, the earliest known description of Cabot's 1497 voyage, was probably written within a fortnight of the arrival in London of the news that the Bristol sailors had returned. Pasqualigo reports that the Venetian, called Zuam Talbot, said that he had found the territories of the Gram Cam on the mainland at a distance of 700 leagues, having coasted 300 leagues: dice haver trovato lige 700 lontam de qui Terraferma el paexe del Gram Cam. Andato per la costa lige 300. He planted a large cross with the flags of England and the Venetian St. Mark. He did not see any people on shore, but he brought back to the king snares for catching game and a needle for making nets: certi lazi ch' era testi per prender salvadexine, e uno ago da far rede. From certain marks

on the trees he judged that there were people about, and retired to his ship. The voyage certainly occupied three months. On the return, two islands were seen towards the right, but the lack of provisions prevented him from stopping to go on land: iudicha che ze persone. Vene in nave per dubito et e stato mexi tre sul viazo e questo e certo e al tornar aldreto a visto do ixole . . . He noticed the slackness of the tides. Pasqualigo goes on to state that he was enjoying his return to his Venetian wife and children in Bristol. He was called "Admiral," el gran armirante, with great honour, went about dressed in silk, while the English and foreign residents madly besought him for permission to accompany him on the ten ships which it was said the king had authorized him to equip for a voyage the next spring: el re le ha promesso a tempo novo navil x e armati come lui vorà ed ali dato tutti i presonieri da traditori in fuora che vadano con lui come lui a rechiesto e ali dato danari fazi bona ziera fino a quel tempo . . . e sti Inglexi li vano driedo a mo pazi e pur ne volese tanti quanti navrebe con lui e etiam molti de nostri furfanti (*i.e.* Venetian; doubtless all the foreign rogues were not from Venice).

PERRENOT (Antoine).

A request for the return of Cabot from England to the Imperial service, conveyed to the English Ambassador by the Bishop of Arras, the Emperor's envoy in Flanders, is mentioned in the notes to Cheyne, No. 74.

PHILIP AND MARY.

The documents issued in the name of Philip and Mary are described under Mary Tudor, Nos. 166-169.

PTOLEMY (Claudius).

The edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* published in *Rome* in 1508 described under Ruysch, No. 201.

PUEBLA (Ruy Gonzalez de).

See Gonzalez de Puebla, No. 119-120.

PURCHAS (Samuel) Pvrchas his pilgrimage. or relations of the world and the religions observed in all ages And places discouered, from the Creation unto this present. In foure Partes. This first contai-neth A Theologicall and Geographicall Historie of Asia, Africa, and America, with the Ilands Adiacent . . . With briefe Descriptions of the Countries, Nations, States, Discoueries, Priuate and Publike Customes, and the most Remarkable Rarities of

Nature, or Humane Industrie, in the same. By Samvel Pvrchas, Minister at Estwood in Essex.—*London* 1613 (184)

Folio. T + 13 ll + pp 1-(754) + 10 ll.

PURCHAS (Samuel) Pvrchas his Pilgrimage . . . The second Edition, much enlarged with Additions through the whole Worke—*London* 1614. (185)

Folio. T + 13 ll + pp 1-(900) + 18 ll.

Reissued the same year with a different title; reprinted in 1617 as third edition, and in 1626 as fourth edition; see No. 186. See collations and notes by Wilberforce Eames in Sabin, *Dictionary of Books relating to America,—New York*, 1886, xvi. 112-124.

Cited as Purchas, *Pilgrimage*.

The suggestion that the new world "might more rightly be termed Cabotia, or Sebastiana, of Sebastian Cabot," occurs, perhaps for the first time, on p. 602 of the 1613 edition.

The narratives printed by Hakluyt are summarized on p. 620: in the second edition, p. 738, Purchas suggests that Cabot may have been concerned in the voyage of Thorne and Eliot in 1527, as related by Hakluyt.

PURCHAS (Samuel) Haklvytvs Posthumus or Pvrchas his Pilgrimes. Contayning a History of the World, in Sea voyages, & lande-Trauells, by Englishmen & others. Wherein Gods Wonders . . . w^th^ a world of the Worlds Rarities, are by a world of Eywitnesse-Authors, Re-lated to the World. Some left written by M^r^. Hakluyt at his death More since added, His also perused, & perfected. All examined, abreuiated, Illustrated w^th^ Notes, Enlarged w^th^ Dis-courses, Adorned w^th^ pictures, and Expressed in Mapps. In fower Parts, Each containing fiue Bookes. By Samvel Pvrchas, B.D.—*London* 1625. (186)

Folio. 4 volumes, described in detail by Eames in Sabin, as noted above. Usually accompanied by the 4th edition of the Pilgrimage, 1626 (No. 185), which is generally known as vol. v. of this set.

Cited as Purchas, *Pilgrimes*.

The Cabot narratives are in:

PURCHAS (Samuel) Pvrchas his pilgrimes. in five bookes . . . The fourth, English Northerne Nauigations, and Discoueries: Relations of . . . the North-west passage . . .

The fifth, Voyages and Trauels to and in the New World . . . The Third Part . . .—*London* 1625. (187)

Folio. T + 12 ll + pp 1-(1108) + 34 ll + 3 maps.

PURCHAS (SAMUEL) Pvrchas his pilgrimes. in five bookes. The sixth, Contayning English Voyages, to the East, West, and South parts of America: . . . The ninth, English Plantations, Discoueries, Acts, and Occurents, in Virginia and Summer Ilands, . . . The tenth, English Discoueries and Plantations in New England, New-found-land; with the Patent and Voyuges to New Scotland . . . The Fourth Part—*London* 1625 (188)

Folio. T + 2 ll + pp 1141-(1971) + 20 ll + 2 maps.

The summary of HAKLUYT, iii. 807-808, is supplemented by "the wordes of the great Map . . . of which Sebastian Cabot is often therein called the Authour, and his Picture is therein drawne, with this Title, Effigies (see No. 52) . . . This Map, some say, was taken out of Sir Seb. Cabots Map by Clem. Adams 1549." "Sir Sebastian Cabot, for his English breeding, conditions, affection and aduancement, termed an English man."

This map and portrait in the royal privy gallery are again referred to, iv. 1812, in connection with the account of the Pert 1516 voyage.

RAGUSAN (THE).

See MARINO DI BUCIGNOLO, No. 158, and the notes to CONTARINI, No. 76, and VENICE, No. 225.

RAIMONDO DI SONCINO. [Dispatch to the Duke of Milan,—*London*, 24 August, 1497. (189)

Two versions of the extract from this report which relate to Cabot are printed by HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 323; one of these, he suggests in his *Cabot*, 391, may be a rendering into Italian from RAWDON BROWN's English translation, in *Calendar* (*Venice*), i. 260, made by Sig. BULLO, *Vera Patria*, 60. The original manuscript is in the Archives of the Sforza, at Milan.

The Milanese agent reported that a Venetian mariner of repute, sent out some months previously by the English king, had found two fine islands, and the seven cities, 400 leagues west of England, and that the king planned a new expedition with 15 or 20 ships: uno Veneciano el quel e molto bono marinare et a bona scientia de trovare insule nove . . . a ritrovato due insule nove grandissime et fructiffere et etiam trovato le septe citade lontane da l'insula de Ingliterra lege 400 per lo camino de ponente.

A comparison of RAWDON BROWN's translation, reprinted in

American History Leaflet, ix. 6-7, with that of MARKHAM, No. 451, p. 202, is suggestive: also translated by BEAZLEY, No. 256, p. 62.

RAIMONDO DI SONCINO [Dispatch to the Duke of Milan.—*London*, 18 December, 1497. (190)

Original manuscript in the State Archives, Milan, *Potenze Estere, Inghilterra* 1497. *decemb.*

Printed in the *Annuario Scientifico del* 1865,—*Milan*, 1866, p. 700; corrected in DESIMONI, No. 329,—*Genoa*, 1881, pp. 53-55.

A translation by Professor B. H. Nash in WINSOR, *America*, iii. 54-55, has been frequently reprinted.

This is the most important single narrative of the Cabot discovery. The Milanese agent reported what he had learned from personal interviews with the poor but skilful Venetian Zoanne Caboto: uno populare Venetiano . . . de gentile ingenio, peritissimo dela navigatione . . . alienigena et povero. Cabot said that the newly discovered islands acquired by Spain and Portugal had suggested to him the possibility of a similar achievement on behalf of England. He sailed with a little ship, fitted out from Bristol, and eighteen men, chiefly English, although there was probably one Burgundian and possibly a Genoese barber or surgeon. Steering westwards from Bristol, beyond Ireland, he turned north, laying his course Eastwards—i.e., not a mistake for westerly, but in all probability meaning "towards the Eastern countries"—keeping the north star for a while on his right. After much tossing about, he hit upon mainland, of which he took possession by raising the royal banner: passato Ibernia più occidentale, e poi alzatosi verso el septentrione, comenciò ad navigare ale parte orientale, lassandosi (fra qualche giorni) la tramontana ad mano drita, et havendo assai errato, infine capitoe in terra . . . et preso certi segnali, se ne retornato. He collected a few objects and returned to England, where he showed where he had been on a map of the world and on a globe which he had made,—see No. 19[b]. Cabot and his English companions agreed in saying that they found the sea full of fishes, which could be caught with nets, or even with a basket sunk by a stone, so that this region was likely to supplant the trade to Iceland for stockfish. The country was said to be good, and temperate, and they thought that Brazil wood and silk grew there: et dicono che la è terra optima et temperata, et estimanno che vi nasca el brasilio et le sete, et affermanno che quello mare è coperto de pessi . . . et questo io lho oldito narrare al dicto messer Zoanne. Not content with this fishing trade, Cabot, who had seen at Mecca the caravans bringing goods of the far East, hoped to follow the coast to Cipango-Japan, where he expected to find all the spices and precious stones. The king promised Cabot some ships for a new expedition, and all the convicts for a colony in the new land. The discoverer in princely fashion had presented an island to his Bur-

gundian companion, and another to his Genoese barber, both of whom expected to become Counts, while several poor Italian friars who were going to the new land had been promised bishoprics: Ho ancora parlato cum uno Borgognone compagno di mess. Zoanne chi afferma tutto, et vole tornarci perche lo armirante (che già messer Zoanne cosi se intitula) li ha donato una Isola; et ne ha donato una altra ad un suo barbero da castione Genovese. This barber "da castione" is supposed to have belonged in Castiglione near Genoa; hence it is inferred that Cabot may have been born in that place.

The closing sentences of the letter describe the life of the envoy in England, and the amount of credit to be placed upon the preceding statements depends in part upon the impression derived from his complaint that he is reduced to eating ten or twelve dishes and sitting many hours at table: sono redutto in questo paese ad mangiare ogni pasto de x o xii vivande, et stare tre hore ad tavola per volta ogni giorno due volte per amore de' Vostra Excellentia. There seems to be nothing in this, however, which necessarily discredits the obvious purport of the envoy's report about Cabot.

RAMIREZ (Luis) [Letter addressed "A las Señoras mis tias la de Luis Perez y Pedro Gajardo beso las manos con las de las Señoras mis primas todas [blank in the original] Señores sus maridos"—Do *Rio da Prata*, a 10 de Iullio de 1528. (191)

Printed by Varnhagen, from a manuscript in the Biblioteca alta do Escorial, in the *Revista trimensal do Instituto historico e geografico do Brazil*—Rio de Janeiro, 1852, xv. 14-41. A portion is reprinted in Tarducci, No. 539, pp. 392-395: translated into English in Brownson's Tarducci, No. 540. There is a French version in the *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, Paris, 1843, part iii. 39-73.

This letter contains a very valuable summary of what had happened to Cabot and his expedition since the departure from San Lucar two years before.

RAMUSIO (Giovanni Battista) Libro primo della histo ria de l'in die oc ciden tali [MDXXXIIII]

Svmmario de la generale historia de l'indie occi-dentali cavato da li-bri scritti del si-gnor don Pietro Martyre del consi glio delle indie della maesta de l'imperadore, et da molte altre par-ticvla-ri rela-tioni. (192)

Small 4to. T + ll 2-79 + map + T + ll 2-64 + 2 ll + T + 14 ll.

The date appears on the titles of the second and third parts, but not on the first. The colophon at the end of the second part

reads : Stampato in *Vinegia*, nel mese di Decembre, Del. 1534 ; and at the end of the third part : In *Vinegia*, Del mese d'Ottobre. MDXXXIIII.

The second part is titled : Svmmario de la natvrale et general histo ria de l'Indie occidentali, composta da Gonzalo ferdi-nando del Ouiedo. The third is : Libro vltimo del svmma rio delle indie oc ciden tali.

Reprinted in the third volume of RAMUSIO's *Navigationi*, No. 196.

The Cabot narrative, clearly based upon that in MARTYR, Dec. III. lib. vi. (see notes to No. 159) is on l. (65). Here, however, the " pene infans " passage is expanded by the information that " da poi la morte del quale (suo padre) trouandosi ricchissimo, & di grãde animo, delibero si come hauea fatto Christophoro Colombo voler anchor lui scoprire qualche nuoua parte del mondo." The reference to westward currents is omitted, and its place supplied by a much more vivid description of the catching of fish by bears.

See note under CHAUVETON, No. 73.

The internal evidence of this passage affords little help toward the solution of a problem whose importance it clearly suggests : whether, as M. d'Avezac suggested in his *Année Véritable de la Naissance de Colomb,—Paris*, 1873, p. 10, *n.* 8, portions of the " many other private accounts " which are mentioned in the title were incorporated into the text of this translation from Peter Martyr by Ramusio, who has been accepted as the probable editor of this *Summario* (see HARRISSE, *Colomb*, i. 92-94); or whether, as Mr. J. C. Brevoort suggested in a note in WINSOR, *America*, iii. 20, this Italian summary is another and earlier form of the material which Martyr rearranged for his volume printed in 1516, No. 159. Neither alternative throws much light on the questions, most important to the students of Cabot, as to whence this additional information was derived. The statements seem to come, more or less indirectly, from an eyewitness, presumably through Sebastian Cabot. But how conveyed, and whether before 1515 or before 1534, is not apparent.

RAMUSIO (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) Primo Volvme delle Navigationi et Viaggi nel qval si contiene la Descrittione dell' Africa . . . Et la Nauigatione attorno il mondo.— *Venetia* MDL. (193)

Folio. T + 3 ll + ll 1-405.
Reprinted as :

RAMUSIO (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) Primo volume, et Seconda editione . . . in molti lvoghi corretta, et ampliata. . . . Aggiuntoui di nuouo . . . Tre Tauole di

Geographia in disegno—[Colophon] . . . *Venetia* . . . Luc' Antonio Giunti, nel mese di Marzo. MDLIIII. (194)

Folio. T + 3 ll + ll 1-34 + 1-436 + 3 maps.

Reprinted in 1563, 1588 (1587), 1606, and 1613, the text remaining virtually unchanged from the second edition. The woodcut maps of 1554 were replaced by copper engravings, which are often not found in copies having their original bindings. A portion of this volume, 257 pages, was reprinted with the imprint: *Venezia*, co' tipi di Luigi Plet, MDCCCXXXVII.

In 1563 the name of Ramusio, who died in 1559, appeared on the title as editor.

The tantalizing "conversation with an anonymous guest at the house of Hieronimo Fracastor" at Caphi near Verona, occupies ll. 413-415; the Cabot passage is on ll. 414D-415A. A number of changes, chiefly verbal, were made in the text of this conversation as reprinted in the succeeding editions, which were edited from Ramusio's manuscripts and notes by Tomaso Giunti. The most interesting of these is the addition of the word "Mantouano," of Mantua, to the introductory characterization of the informant. EDEN, translating this narrative for his *Decades* of 1555, rewrote the heading to read, l. 249: ". . . Also of the vyage to Cathay and East India by the north sea: And of certeyne secreates touchynge the same vyage, declared by the duke of Moscouie his ambassadoure to an excellent lerned gentelman of Italie, named Galeatius Butrigarius. Lykewyse of the vyages of that woorthy owlde man Sebastian Cabote . . ." HAKLUYT borrowed Eden's translation for his *Voyages*, iii. 6-7, although he used the marginal reference, "taken out of the second volume of y^e^ voyages of Baptista Ramusius," and altered the title, to read: "A discourse of Sebastian Cabot . . . vsed to Galeacius Butrigarius the Popes Legate in Spaine, and reported by the sayd Legate in this sort."

HARRISSE, in his *J. et S. Cabot*, 338, and more fully in his *Cabot*, 463-465, shows conclusively that inasmuch as Galeazzo Bottrigari or Butrigario died in 1518, before the date of events which Cabot is reported to have described to the "Mantuan gentleman," these two could not have been the same person. Harrisse also finds no reason for accepting, with Deane in WINSOR, *America*, iii. 26, the arguments of BULLO and DESIMONI, who have tried to prove that the Mantuan was GianGiacomo Bardolo.

The date of the reported interview at Caphi is fixed by D'AVEZAC, in a careful study of the passage in the *Revue Critique*, v. 265, as approximately 1544 or 1545.

The report of this conversation is the most perplexing single piece of information regarding the Cabots. The style in which it is recorded, the apparently direct personal intercourse between the several communicants, the use of the rhetorical present tense which seems to give the exact words used by Cabot, the evident respectability and authority of the unnamed gentleman, and even the ostentatious disavowal of any pretentions to exact recollection—all these

facts tend to obscure the absolute unreliability of the entire passage. The length of time that had elapsed, the absence of anything which might have fixed the specific details clearly in the memory, the very eminence of individuals which has so often been held to relieve them from the necessity of detailed exactness, the essential levity of the occasion when Ramusio received the information, need to be considered, together with the most important fact of all, that Cabot, the Mantuan, and Ramusio were each, on every occasion when the information was transmitted, chiefly interested in something—the best way to reach the Spice lands from Europe—which had only the slightest connection with the details over which the modern historical controversies about Cabot have raged.

Ramusio reports that during a pause in their conversation, the Mantuan gentleman—vn gentil' huomo, grandissimo philosopho, & mathematico . . . il nome del quale per suoi rispetti non si dice —asked if they were unaware of the achievements of a very eminent Venetian living in Spain : quel che fece (EDEN, "as dyd of late") già vn vostro cittadino Venetiano, ch'è cosi valente & pratico delle cose pertinenti alla nauigatione, & alla cosmographia, ch' in Spagna al presente non v'è vn suo pari, & la sua virtu l'ha fatto preporre à tutti li pilotti che nauigano all' Indie occidentali. He proceeded to tell them that when he was in Seville a few years previously, he sought the acquaintance of this man, Sebastiano Caboto, who met him courteously and showed him, among other things, the map described as No. 42 : ritrouandosi già alcuni anni (EDEN, "beinge certeyne yeares in Siuile") nella città di Siuiglia, & desiderando di saper di q̃lle nauigationi di Castigliani, gli fu detto, che v' era vn grã valent' huomo Venetiano che hauea 'l carico di quelle . . . il qual sapeua far carte marine di sua mano, & intendeua l'arte del nauigare piu ch' alcun altro . . . lo trouai vna gentilissima persona & cortese. Cabot said that his father had left Venice many years before and settled in London as a merchant, he being still very young, although he had studied the humanities and geography. His father died about the time that the English court began to discuss the news of Columbus' wonderful discovery. Feeling a desire to achieve something equally great, he convinced Henry VII. by means of the globe that there was a shorter route westward to the Indies. In the early summer of 1496—(EDEN interpolated, "as farre as I remember." RAMUSIO, at the beginning of his report of the whole conversation, wrote : Il qual ragionamento non mi basta l'animo di poter scriuer cosi particolarmente com' io lo vdi, perche visaria di bisogno altro ingegno, & altra memoria, che non è la mia, pur mi sforzerò sommariamente, & come per capi di recitar quel che mi potrò ricordare)—the king furnished him with two well equipped caravels with which he sailed westwards, expecting to reach Cathay and thence to proceed to India : & cominciai à nauigar verso maestro, pensando di non trouar terra se non quella doue è il Cataio, & di li poi voltar verso le Indie. The land which he came upon trended northward, and he followed this, in the hope of finding a passage to the west, as

far as 56°, where the coast turned to the east. Returning, he continued the search southwards as far as Florida—the name by which all the south-eastern portion of the present United States was known in 1550 : ma in capo d' alquanti giorni la discopersi che correua verso tramontana, che mi fu d' infinito dispiacere. & pur andando dietro la costa per vedere s' io poteua trouar qualche golfo, che voltasse, non vi fu mai ordine, che andato sin à gradi cinquantasei sotto il nostro polo, vedendo che quiui la costa voltaua verso leuante, disperato di trouarlo, me ne tornai à dietro à ricognoscere anchora la detta costa dalla parte verso l'equinottiale. sempre con intentione di trouar passaggio alle Indie, & venni sino à quella parte che chiamono al presente la Florida, & mancandomi già la vettouaglia, presi partito di ritornarmene in Inghilterra. Returning to England, he found the attention of king and court absorbed in an internal rebellion and war with Scotland, so that he offered his services to Ferdinand and Isabella, who sent him on a voyage of discovery to the coast of Brazil. (Perkin Warbeck's rebellion was in June, 1497 ; the truce with James IV. of Scotland in September, 1497 ; the death of Isabella in 1504 ; Cabot's employment by Ferdinand in 1512 ; and his La Plata voyage in 1526. All these may have been jumbled in this curious fashion by Cabot : it is infinitely more reasonable to suppose that Cabot mentioned these things to his visitor, in whose mind they arranged themselves regardless of chronology or actual association.) He described the exploration of La Plata for 200 leagues : trouata vn grossissimo, & larghissimo fiume, detto al presente della Plata, lo volsi nauigare, & andai all' insu per quello piu di secento leghe trouandolo sempre bellissimo, & habitato da infiniti popoli, che per marauiglia correuano à vedermi, & in quello sboccauano tanti fiumi, che non si potria credere. He concluded by saying, "I made many other voyages, which I do not mention, and at last, finding that I was growing old, I wished to rest, after having instructed so many practical and valiant young seamen, by whose forwardness I rejoice in the fruit of my labour." " Questo è quanto io intesi dal signor Sebastiano Caboto."

It should be noted that the statement regarding his father's death shows clearly the influence of RAMUSIO's *Svmmario* of 1534, No. 192, and that the two ships as distinctly suggest MARTYR, No. 159.

An exegetical interpretation or explanation of the difficulties in this narrative, by Archbishop O'BRIEN, No. 470, p. cxxxix, suggests that Sebastian's father may really have died at about the time the news reached England of the discovery of the South American mainland by Columbus in 1498.

See notes to HAKLUYT, No. 128, and LA POPELLINIÈRE, No. 155.

RAMUSIO (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) Secondo Volvme delle Navigationi et Viaggi—*Venetia* MDLIX. (Colophon, MDLVIII.) (195)

Folio. T + 2 ll + ll 2-28 + 1-156.

"Nvova editione accrescivto," 1573; third edition, with further additions, 1583; reprinted, 1606, in which year, for the only time, the three volumes appeared together with the same imprint.

The edition of 1583 contained for the first time: Navigatione di Sebastiano Cabota . . . Discoprimento del mare settentrionale sino al gran fiume Obbo, fatto del mese di Maggio del 1556; ll. 211-219. This agrees, for the most part, with the *Navigation* of BURROUGHS, No. 18, but the differences are such as could only have resulted from independent copies of an original journal, or from the logs of different sailing masters. There is a short introduction, which shows much classical learning, presumably written by the Italian editor, and which contains the reasons urged by Cabot in favour of this north-east expedition, whence the misleading heading. (195[a])

A reference to this narrative, verbally correct, in LEON PINELO, *Biblioteca*, No. 436,—*Madrid*, 1629, p. 45, led his continuator, the Marques de TORRE-NUEVA, *Biblioteca añadido y enmendado*,—*Madrid*, 1737, i. col. 377, into the statement, likewise correct, that this narrative of Sebastian's voyage was printed in Italian in 1583. Leon Pinelo in 1629 having also stated, presumably correctly, that this Cabot narrative was written in English, therefore NAVARRETE, No. 466,—*Madrid*, 1851, ii. 698, credited him with the statement that Sebastian wrote an account of the voyage of 1497, which was printed in English and also in Italian in 1583. (195[b])

RAMUSIO (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) Terzo Volvme delle Navigationi et Viaggi nel qvale si contengono Le Nauigationi al Mondo Nuouo, alli Antichi incognito, fatte da Don Christoforo Colombo . . . con gli acquisti fatti da lui, Et accresciuti poi da . . . altri valorosi Capitani, in diuerse parti delle dette Indie . . . Le Nauigationi fatte dipoi alle dette Indie, poste nella parte verso Maestro Tramontana, dette hora la Nvova Francia, scoperte al Re Christianiss. la prima volta da Bertoni & Normandi, Et dipoi da Giouanni da Verrazzano . . . Si come dimostrano le diuerse Relationi, tradotte di lingua Spagnuolo & Francese nella nostra—*Venetia* MDLVI. (196)

Folio. T + ll 2-6 + 1-34 + 1-456. The pagination includes 7 folded maps.

Reprinted in 1565, and with additions in 1606.

The *Svmmario* of 1534 constitutes the first part of this third volume, the Cabot passage being on ll. 35-36, with a separate heading: Come Sebastian gabatto Vinitiano partitosi d'Inghilterra per scoprir nuoue terre in certo luoco trouò la tramontana sopra dise eleuata .55. gradi, & la notte in quel luoco non esser simile alle

nostre, & in che modo gli orsi faccino la caccia con certi pesci grandi detti baccalai.

In the preliminary Discorso, l. 4, Ramusio remarks that he did not know whether there was an open water passage through to Cathay north of 50°, "as was written to me many years ago by Sebastian Gabotto," a great cosmographer, who sailed beyond New France under Henry VIII. "And he told me that having sailed a long time west and by north," to 67°, and finding the sea still open on June 11, he had hoped to follow that route to Cathay, but the sailors refused to continue: mi diceua, come essendo egli andato lungamẽte alla volta di ponente & quarta di Maestro dietro queste Iṣole poste lũgo la detta terra fino à gradi sessantasette & mezzo sotto il nostro polo, a' xi. di Giugno, & trouandosi il mare aperto, & senza impedimento alcuno, pensaua fermamente p quella via di poter passare alla volta del Cataio Orientale, & l' haurebbe fatto, se la malignità del padrone & de marinari solleuati non l' hauessero fatto tornare à dietro. (196[a])

An admirable bibliography of the Ramusio collection, with careful collations and an inventory of the contents of the respective volumes, by Wilberforce Eames, is in SABIN, *Dictionary of Books relating to America,—New York*, 1886, xvi. 303-316.

RASTELL (JOHN).

The NEW INTERLUDE OF THE FOUR ELEMENTS, No. 5, should have been described at this place, according to BALE, who states that RASTELL was the author; *Summarium*, fo. 222[a]. See a note on the authorship of this pamphlet, by Professor J. M. Manly in the *Journal of Germanic Philology,—Bloomington, Indiana*, 1899, ii. 425-6.

RIBAULT (JEAN)

The VVhole and true discouerie of Terra Florida, (englished the Florishing lande.) Con-teyning as well the wonderfull straunge na-tures and maners of the people, with the mer-ueylous commodities and treasures of the country: As also the pleasaunt Portes, Hauens, and wayes therevnto Neuer founde out before the last yere 1562. Written in Frenche by Captaine Ribauld the fyrst that whollye discouered the same. And nowe newly set forthe in Englishe the. xxx. of May. 1563—*London* (197)

Small 8vo. T + 22 ll.

Reprinted in HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, pp. 91-115 in Hakluyt Society, 1850, edition; and in B. F. FRENCH, *Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida,—New York*, 1875, ii. 159-190.

The date 1498 is given, for the first time in a printed account of a Cabot voyage, on l. *sig.* A iij, p. 92 of 1850 edition.

RIBEIRO (Diego) Carta Universal en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo Se ha descubierto fasta Agora: Hizola Diego Ribero Cosmographo de Su Magestad: Ano de 1529. (198)

Manuscript map, 217.3 × 89.1 cmm. (Harrisse) or 6.8½ × 2.9 ft. (Lelewel). In the Grand Ducal Library at Weimar.

Another example of this map, with a similar inscription, except for the additional words, "en Sevilla," following the date, is in the Library of the Propaganda at Rome. It measures nearly a third larger than the Weimar map. (198ª)

The Weimer map was described, with a full-size facsimile in colours of the American portion, in Kohl,

Die beiden ältesten general-karten von Amerika—*Weimar*, 1860. (199)

Large folio. 2 T + pp v-x + 1-185 + 2 facsimiles.

Both are discussed by Harrisse, *Discovery*, 569-575. There are copies from the maps in Sprengel, *Ueber J. Ribero's älteste welt-charte*,—*Weimar*, 1795, and in his translation of Muñoz, *Geschichte der neuen Welt*,—*Weimar*, 1795; in Lelewel, *Géographie*, sec. 172 and 204, *Atlas*, planches xli-xlii and p. 30; and in various books about Verrazano.

A map, clearly akin to the Ribeiro in the Propaganda, is preserved in the Grand Ducal Library at Wolfenbüttel: see Harrisse, *Discovery*, 580-581.

At the north of the Weimar map, just above Tiera del Labrador, is the legend: Esta tierra descubrierõ los Ingleses no ay en ella cosa de prouecho. In the Rome map, this reads: los Ingleses de la uilla de bristol. Harrisse states that this "clearly indicates the discovery accomplished by John Cabot, but ascribed by Ribero to Sebastian, who was in 1529 his superior in the service of the Castillian Crown, and from whom he certainly gathered most of his data concerning the north-eastern regions."

RODAS (Miguel de).

ROJAS *or* ROXAS (Francisco de).

The depositions of the several parties to the lawsuits which followed Cabot's return from his expedition to La Plata are described as Nos. 23-37.

ROMANIN (Samuele) Storia documentata di Venezia di S. Romanin—*Venezia* 1853 (-1861) (200)

8vo. 10 volumes.

See note under Venice, No. 224, for a Cabot document first printed in this work, iv. 453.

RUYSCH (JOHANNES) In hoc opere haec conti-nentvr Geographiæ Cl. Ptolemæi a plurimis uiris utriusq; linguæ doctiss. emẽdata . . .

Noua orbis descriptio ac noua Oceani nauigatio qua Lisbona ad Indicũ peruenitur pelagus Marco Beneuentano monacho cæle-stino ædita. Noua & uniuersalior Orbis cogniti tabula Ioã. Ruysch Germano elaborata—MDVIII. *Rome* (201)

Folio. T + 106 + 34 ll + 34 double page maps.

For the detailed collation of this, as of all the editions of PTOLEMY's *Geography*, see the titles and notes by Wilberforce Eames in SABIN, *Dictionary of Books relating to America,—New York*, 1886, xvi. 43-87.

The important addition to this edition was a map at the end: Vni-versalior cogniti orbis tabvla ex recen-tibvs confecta observationi-bvs. It measures 54 × 40 cmm., or $21\frac{1}{4}$ × 16 inches. (201[a])

This is the earliest engraved map which shows the north-western American regions. It is accompanied by an elaborate analysis of its contents by Beneventanus, entitled "orbis noua descriptio," which adds almost nothing to the geographical evidence of the map, which was apparently the only source of information used by Beneventanus, except the letter or explanation sent by Ruysch from Germany with the original drawing. It contains, however, the very interesting information that Ruysch "says that he has sailed from southern England towards the north to the 53[d] degree, and along this parallel to the eastern shores": Ioãnes v'o Ruschi Germanus GeographoR meo iudicio ꝑitissimus . . . dixit: se nauigasse ab albionis australi parte: & tã diu quo ad subparallelũ ab subæquatore ad boreã sub gr̃. 53. ꝑuenit: & in eo parallelo na uigasse ad ortus littora per angulũ noctis atq; plures insulas lustrasse. It has been surmised that Ruysch may have accompanied Cabot to America, although the configuration and legends of the map show nothing to confirm this idea.

The sources used by Ruysch, which may have included Cabot's charts, although there is no evidence to substantiate this suggestion, are discussed in detail by HARRISSE, *Discovery*, 449-453.

RYMER (THOMAS) Foedera, Conventiones, Literæ, Et Cujuscunque Generis acta publica, inter reges angliæ, Et Alios quosvis imperatores, reges, pontifices, principes, vel communitates, ab . . . Anno 1101, ad nostra usque Tempora, Habita aut Tractata; Ex Autographis . . . Accurante Thoma Rymer [potissimum edidit Robertus Sanderson] . . . Editio secunda . . . studio Georgii Holmes—*Londini*, MDCCXXVII (-1735). (202)

Folio. 20 volumes.

The third edition, with an *Abregé historique* by J. Le Clerc, continued by P. Rapin Thoyras, was printed—*Hagæ Comitis*, 1739-1745, folio, 10 volumes. Reprinted by the Commissioners on the Public Records,—*London*, 1816.

A syllabus in English, with an exhaustive index prepared by Mr. Hardy, was printed—*London*, 1869, 1873, 1885.

See references under HENRY VII., No. 136; EDWARD VI., No. 99; and MARY TUDOR, No. 167.

S. (F. G.).

See notes under MARTYR, No. 162, for the map dedicated by F. G. S. to Richard Hakluyt in 1587. It is probable, however, that the S. merely stands for *Salutat*, the author being F. G.

SAMANO (JUAN DE).

Sebastian Cabot's letter to Samano, the secretary of Charles V., is No. 38. It is probable that some of the letters described as from the Emperor—Nos. 66-72—were prepared by his secretary.

SANTA CRUZ (ALONSO DE) Nova verior et integra totivs orbis descriptio nvnc primvm in lvcem edita per Alfonsvm de Sancta Crvz Caesaris Charoli .V. archicosmographvm. A.D. M.D.XLII. (203)

World map on three connected sheets of parchment, measuring 144 × 79 cmm., in the Royal Library at Stockholm. It is drawn in two hemispheres, each composed of 36 gores, the whole representing a globe with a radius of 19.48 cmm. The fact that the hemispheres are surrounded by a border, 20 mm. wide, shows that the gores were not intended to be cut out for pasting on a globe, but that this construction was adopted as a device for securing a realistic projection on a plane surface.

The sheets have been reproduced in facsimile in :

Map of the world by the Spanish cosmographer Alonzo de Santa Cruz 1542 reproduction in phototypic facsimile by the printing office of the Swedish Staff-General with explanations by E. W. Dahlgren—*Stockholm*, 1892. (204)

Imperial 4to. 2 T + 1 l + 5 double sheet facsimiles. Text: royal 8vo. 2 T + pp 3-47. 100 copies.

This is the only example of a mappemonde drawn by Santa Cruz which has yet been brought to light and identified. Although the author accompanied Cabot to La Plata in 1526, the map shows nothing of the region traversed by Cabot's expedition which is not on Ribeiro's maps of 1529. The name "R. dla Plata," however, appears on this map for the first time. As compared with the 1544 Cabot map, the Santa Cruz map presents the outline of

La Plata in much more realistic form, showing clearly that it did not serve as a model for the 1544 map. The general type of the river basin in the two is nevertheless the same.

The description of the region visited by Cabot in 1526, as given by OVIEDO, No. 182, from information derived verbally from Santa Cruz, is in agreement at every essential point with the details on this Santa Cruz map. This agreement is treated at length by Mr. Dahlgren in his explanatory text, which is a model of intelligent and scholarly cartographic editing. In Mr. Dahlgren's opinion, the Santa Cruz gores represent the nearest approach, yet known to students, to the official Padron Real, the great map upon which the Spanish hydrographic and navigation board recorded the most complete and most authentic information at its command concerning the newly discovered portions of the world.

SANTA CRUZ (ALONSO DE) Libro de las Longitudes y manera que hasta agora se ha tenido en el arte de navegar, con sus demonstraciones y ejemplos, dedicado a Felipe II. (205)

Manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid, *Aa* 97.

In this undated work, prepared for the use of the king, Santa Cruz quotes "the method of Sebastian Caboto, Pilot-Major to His Majesty in England, for obtaining the longitude [at sea] by means of the declination of the sun, as communicated by a certain person to Philip II." HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 454-456, prints the Spanish text, with an English translation on pp. 302-306. By means of an elaborate mathematical analysis and illustration of this method, Mr. Harrisse becomes convinced that "the error in longitude, when following Cabot's method, would have actually reached sixty degrees, that is, one-sixth of the circumference of the globe," p. 308.

SANTA CRUZ (ALONSO DE) El yslario general de todas las yslas del mondo endresçado ala S. C. C. Mag^{t} del Emperador y Rey nuestro Señor, por Alonso de Sancta Cruz, su Cosmografo maior—1560. (206)

Manuscript copies of this work are preserved in the Besançon City Library, No. 460 (124 ll. 4to); and in the Imperial Library at Vienna, *MSS. Cod. Pal. Vindol.*, Nos. 5542 and 7195 (2 copies). A modern transcript belonging to Mr. Harrisse is mentioned in his *Discovery*, p. 621. See NAVARRETE, *Opusculos—Madrid*, 1848, ii. 82, for a note on a copy that cannot now be found.

Extracts from this *Yslario*, describing Cabot's exploration of La Plata, in which Santa Cruz participated, are printed by HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 409-411. The details in this passage, added to those communicated by Santa Cruz to OVIEDO, No. 182, are the chief means for an intelligible interpretation of the geographical results of that exploration.

The deposition made by Santa Cruz on board the ship Santa Maria del Espinar, at Seville, 28 July, 1530, in reply to questions concerning the manner in which Cabot had conducted the expedition to La Plata, is printed in HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 419-422. See note to CABOT, No. 23. (207)

SANTA CRUZ (FRANCISCO DE).

The *Informacion* pedida por . . . Santa Cruz contra Sebastian Caboto—*Segovia*, 1532, is described as No. 12.

SANTAREM (MANUEL FRANCISCO DE BARROS E SOUSA) Atlas composé de mappemondes, de portulans et de cartes hydrographiques et historiques depuis le vi^e^ jusqu'au xvii^e^ siècle, pour la plupart inédites, devant servir de preuves à l'histoire de la cosmographie et de la cartographie pendant le moyen age et a celle des progrès de la géographie . . . recueillies et gravées sous la direction du Vicomte de Santarem. Publié sous les auspices du gouvernement portugais—*Paris*, MDCCCXLIX [1842-1853]. (208)

Imperial folio. 2 T + 5 ll + plates.

There is a careful collation of this work, which contains admirable facsimiles of the more important maps that show the cartographical history of the Cabot discoveries, in SABIN, *Dictionary of Books relating to America*,—*New York*, 1889, xviii. 488-497.

SANUTO (LIVIO) Geografia di M. Livio Sanvto distinta in xii libri. Ne quali, oltra l'esplicatione di molti luoghi di Tolomeo, e della Bussola, e dell' Aguglia, si dichiarano . . . dell' Africa.—*Vinegia*, M.D.LXXXVIII. (209)

Folio. T + 23 ll + ll 1-146 + 12 maps.

The Cabot voyage described in the preface to RAMUSIO, No. 196, is apparently referred to in pt. i., lib. ii., fol. 17. The statement from which, according to HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 289-291, and 465, has been derived the claim that Sebastian discovered the declination and variation of the magnetic needle, which he described in the presence of Edward VI. of England, is in lib. i., fol. 2. For the reference to a map drawn by Cabot in London, see No. 47.

Compare HARRISSE's account of this book with the description in STEVENS, *Bibliotheca Geographica*,—*London*, 1872, i. 282-283; reprinted in part in SABIN, *Dictionary of Books relating to America*, xviii. 504-505.

SANUTO (MARINO) I diarii di Marino Sanuto publicato per cura di Federico Stefani [Guglielmo Berchet, Nicolò Barozzi, Marco Allegri]—*Venezia*, MDCCCLXXIX [-1898]. (210)

Folio. 52 volumes. It is expected that six additional volumes will complete the work, covering the years 1496-1538.

See notes under PASQUALIGO, No. 183.

SCOTT (EDWARD).

The "Cabot Roll" discovered and translated by Mr. Scott, is described under KEMYS, No. 152.

SONCINO (RAIMONDO DI).

See RAIMONDO, No. 190.

SORANZO (GIACOMO).

A dispatch from the Venetian ambassador in England, dated 17 August, 1551, in which he advised the Council of Ten at Venice in regard to Cabot—del fedelissimo nostro Sebastiano Gaboto—is mentioned in the reply of the Ten, described under VENICE, No. 228. (211)

STOW (JOHN) The Chronicles of England, from Brute vnto this present yeare of Christ. 1580. Collected by Iohn Stow Citizen of London—*London.* (212)

4to. T + 15 ll + pp 1-1223. Pagination irregular.

New editions, revised to date, were reprinted in 1592, pp. 1305; 1605; 1615, with continuation by Edmond Howes, pp. 988; 1631 (1632), pp. 1087.

STOW'S *Summary of English Chronicle* was printed in 1565, 1567, 1573, 1575, 1587, 1590, 1598, and 1604: the *Abridgement or Summarie of the English Chronicle*, in 1607, 1611, and 1618. According to the *British Museum Catalogue*, the 1561 and other editions of the *Breviat Chronicle* are not supposed to have been prepared by Stow. The editions of these *Summaries* printed before 1580 do not contain any reference to the Cabots.

Stow used the FABYAN *Chronicon*, No. 105, for his account of Sebastian Gabato, adding to the information therein the statement that the three or four "smal shippes were fraught with slight and grosse wares as course cloth, Caps, Laces, points and such other," p. 872, 1580 edition. Stow also refers to Fabyan for the statement, p. 875, that in 18 H. VII., or 1502, "were brought vnto the kyng three men taken in the new founde Ilands, by Sebastian Gabato, before named in anno 1468 . . . clothed in Beastes skinnes, and eate raw Flesh, but spake such a language as no man could vnderstand them, of the which three men, two of them were seene in the Kings Court at Westminster two yeares after, clothed, like Englishmen, and could not be discerned from Englishmen." HAKLUYT, in the heading to his quotation of this statement, in 1582, dated it 17 H. VII., *i.e.*, 22 August, 1501—21 August, 1502. In 1589 he changed this to 14 H. VII. HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 142-148,

shows that this importation of natives was probably made by the Bristol-Portuguese expedition of 1502; and that Stow or Fabyan doubtless thoughtlessly inserted Cabot's name.

Sebastian Cabotte is mentioned in connection with the expedition to Muscovia in 1552, on p. 1057.

In the edition of 1631, p. 480, the Cabot voyage of discovery is dated, by a misprint, similar to that in the passage quoted above, 1489.

STRACHEY (William) The first Booke of the historie of Trauaile into virginia Britania expressing the Cosmographie & coñodities of the country, togither with the manners and customes of the People: gathered & obserued aswell by those who went first thither as collected by William Strachey, Gent. (213)

Manuscripts, in the British Museum, London, *Sloane Collection*, No. 1622; in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, *Ashmolean Manuscripts*, No. 1754.

Printed by the Hakluyt Society:

The historie of travaile . . . now first edited . . . by R. H. Major—*London* M.DCCC.XLIX. (214)

8vo. 2 T + 2 ll + pp i-xxxvi + 1-203 + map + 6 plates.

The account of Cabot, on pp. 6-7, 1849 edition, gives the interesting, although unsupported, information that: "King Henry 7. gave his letters pattentes A° 1495. vnto John Cabot, a venetian (indenized his Subject, & dwelling w^th^in the Black friers)" . . .

TAISNIER (Johannes)

The title of Taisnier's *Opvscvlvm de natvra magnetis,—Coloniæ*, 1562, to the translation of which Eden added some curious information regarding Sebastian Cabot's scientific theories, is quoted as No. 98.

THEVET (André) Le grand Insulaire et Pilotage d'André Theuet Angoumoisin Cosmographe du Roy. (215)

Manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, *fonds français*, No. 15,452.

Written between 1545 and 1558; see Harrisse, *J. et S. Cabot*, 343-344, *Cabot*, 466-467.

The northern limit of the Venetian voyage under Henry VII. of England is given as 67° in vol. i., fol. 143.

THEVET (André) Les Singvlari-tez de la Fran-ce antarctiqve, av-trement nommée Amerique: & de plusieurs

Terres & Isles de-couuertes de nostre temps. Par F. André Theuet—*Paris*, 1558. (216)

4to. T + 7 ll + ll 1-166 + 2 ll.

Some copies appear to have been issued with the title dated 1557.

Reprinted in *Antwerp* the same year: and again, with notes by Paul Gaffarel,—*Paris*, 1878. Translated into Italian,—*Venice*, 1561; reissued with a new title and preface in 1584: and into English,—*London*, 1568.

The account of Sebastian Babate Anglois, on fol. 148, or cap. 74, may have been derived from the same sources as GOMARA's Cabot narrative, but can hardly have been a mere perversion or re-writing of that account. Thevet is the authority for the report that Cabot settled 300 men on the coast of the new world, most of whom died of cold, in July: il se proposoit aller au Peru & Amerique, pour peupler . . . & dresser là vne nouuelle Angleterre. Ce qu'il n'executa: vray est qu'il mist bien trois cens hommes en terre, du costé d'Irlande au Nort, ou le froid fist mourir presque toute sa compagnie, encores que ce fust au moys de Iuillet.

The advocates of an Icelandic voyage by Cabot have apparently not yet noticed the very reasonable probability that Ireland in this passage is plainly a misprint for Iceland.

HARRISSE, *J. et S. Cabot*, 270, places this expedition at about 1503.

THEVET (ANDRÉ) La cosmogra-phie vniverselle d'André Thevet cosmo-graphe dv roy. illustree de diverses figvres des choses plvs remarqvables vevës par l'Auteur, & incogneuës de noz Anciens & Modernes—*Paris* 1575 (217)

Folio. 2 volumes. T + 29 ll + ll 1-467 + 4: T + ll 469-936 + 903-1025 + 17 + 4 maps.

The account of a search for a north-west passage to the Pacific, by a pilot of King Henry of England, on l. 1022, may refer to Cabot. If so, the narrative of his adventures after his failure to get north of 59° on account of the ice, contains many details which the biographers of Sebastian have neglected to utilize and interpret. Unluckily, they do not agree with any of the better known facts of his explorations.

THORNE (ROBERT) This is the forme of a Mappe sent 1527. from Siuill in Spayne by maister Robert Thorne marchaunt, to Doctor Ley Embassadour for king Henry the 8. to Charles the Emperour. . . . (218)

Woodcut map, 44.25 × 22.25 cmm., or 17 × 8¾ inches. Published with HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, No. 125,—*London*, 1582.

Along the Labrador coast is the legend: Terra hec ab Anglis primũ fuit inuenta. This derives importance in the discussion of

the Cabot landfalls, from the fact that, in Spain in 1527, Sebastian Cabot may have been the authority for the position in which it was placed on the map.

An accompanying description of the significant features on the map was printed by HAKLUYT with the heading :

THORNE (ROBERT) The booke made by the right worshipful M. Robert Thorne in the yeere 1527. in Siuil, to Doctour Ley, Lord ambassadour for king Henry the eight, to Charles the Emperour, being an information of the parts of the world, discouered by him and the king of Portingal : and also of the way to the Moluccaes by the North. (219)

Printed in HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, No. 129,—*London*, 1598, i. 214-220.

This narrative contains the interesting reference to " A voyage of discouery by the Pole. M. Thorne and M. (Hugh) Eliot discouerers of New found land." The language does not make it entirely clear whether this voyage was the same as that on which "if the mariners would then haue bene ruled, and followed their Pilots minde, the lands of the West Indies (from whence all the gold commeth) had bene ours." This latter voyage is supposed to have been undertaken during the first years of the sixteenth century. It is not unlikely that Thorne and Eliot were among the Bristol merchants who supported Cabot in his enterprises during the preceding decade. See the *Introduction*, pp. xii and xl.

This narrative also contains the passage which was again quoted by HAKLUYT, with the heading :

THORNE (ROBERT) A report of a voyage of two Englishmen in the company of Sebastian Cabota, intented for the Malucos by the Streights of Magellan, but perfourmed onely to the riuer of Plate in April 1527. Taken out of the information of M. Robert Thorne to Doctor Ley . . . (220)

In HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, No. 131,—*London*, 1600, iii. 726; Goldsmid edition, xv. (iii.), 306-314.

" In a flote of three ships and a carauell that went from this citie of Siuil armed by the merchants of it, which departed in Aprill last past, I and my partner haue one thousand foure hundred duckets . . . principally for that two Englishmen, friendes of mine, which are somewhat learned in Cosmographie, should goe . . . to bring me certaine relation of the situation of the countrey, and to be expert in the nauigation of those seas."

It is possible that the "ruttier which declareth the situation of the coast of Brasil from the Isle of Santa Catelina vnto the mouth of

the riuer of Plata, and all along vp within the sayd riuer, and what armes and mouthes it hath to enter into it, as farre as it is nauigable with small barks," which is printed at the end of the extract from Thorne, pp. 728-730, may be the report rendered by these two Englishmen who were sent to find out about any possible opportunities for approaching the Spice Islands from England by the north-west.

THORNE (ROBERT) A declaration of the Indies and lands discouered, and subdued vnto the Emperour, and the king of Portingal: And also of other partes of the Indies and rich countries to be discouered, which the worshipfull M. Robert Thorne merchant of London (who dwelt long in the citie of Siuil in Spaine) exhorted king Henrie the eight to take in hand. (221)

In HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, No. 129,—*London*, 1598, i. 212-214.

The date of this petition, urging greater activity in extending English discovery, is not known. A marginal note, doubtless supplied by Hakluyt, explains the statement that his Majesty had "already taken it in hand" by referring to the voyage "by Sebastian Cabot and sir Thomas Pert in the eight yere of his reigne." This is presumably derived from the statement which is discussed in the notes to EDEN, No. 95, and in the *Introduction*, p. xliv.

TOBY (MAURICE) A Brief Chronicle, conteyninge the accompte of the Reignes of all the Kings in the Realme of Englande, from the entering of Brutus untill this present yeere, with all the notable acts done by the dyvers of them, and wherein is also conteyned the names of all the Mayors, Stewardes, Bayliffes, and Sheriffes, of the laudable town of Bristowe, . . . from the first yeere of King Henry y^e^ 3^rd^, A.D. 1217, untill the present yeere, 1565. (222)

A manuscript, "from Sir Francis Fust's Library," destroyed by fire while in the possession of Mr. Kerslake, at Bristol, England, 14 February, 1860. Between 1845 and 1849, a copy was taken of all the entries in this chronicle which were not to be found in the histories of Bristol by BARRETT, No. 252, or SEYER, No. 522. This transcript is now in the possession of Mr. William George, of Bristol.

An extract, first printed in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition,—*Edinburgh*, 1875, etc., iv. 350, states under the year 1496 that "the land of America was found by the merchants of Bristow in a shippe of Bristowe, called the Mathew . . . departed the second day of May, and came home again the 6^th^ of August next following." See notes under HARRISSE, Nos. 388-390, PROWSE, No.

494, and WEARE, No. 561, for the controversy over the trustworthiness of these details.

VANNES (PETER) [Dispatch to the English Privy Council —*Venice*, 12 September, 1551. (223)

Printed in Wm. B. TURNBULL, *Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, Edward VI.*, 1547-1553,—*London*, 1861, 171-172.

This letter from the English ambassador at Venice shows clearly that, whatever ulterior designs may have been hidden under this cloak, Cabot unquestionably had revived certain definite and plausible claims to property or rights of some sort in Venice. The ambassador reports that the matter, which was about fifty years old, had been entrusted to one of the secretaries of the Council of Ten, Baptista RAMUSIO,—see notes, No. 196[a]—" whom Cabot put in trust . . . to ensearch with diligence any way and knowledge possible that may stand to the said Sebastian's profit and obtaining of right." See notes under VENICE, Nos. 225-228, and the *Introduction*, pp. xxxiii and xlviii.

VAZQUEZ (CATALINA).
VAZQUEZ (FRANCISCO).

The depositions of the several parties to the lawsuits which followed the return of Cabot from his La Plata expedition are described under Nos. 10-12 and 23-37.

VENICE [Letters of Naturalization granted by the Senate of Venice to John Cabot in 1476. (224)

The order to record these privileges of Venetian citizenship, which was passed by the Senate 28 March, 1476, is preserved in the State Archives at Venice, *Senato Terra*, 1473-1477, vii. 109.

Printed by ROMANIN, No. 200,—*Venice*, 1858, iv. 453: also in HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 387, where there is an explanation that RAWDON BROWN's translation in *Calendar* (*Venice*), i. 453, reading " citizenship within and without . . . for a residence of fifteen years " really means " in consideration for having resided fifteen years " in the republic.

The terms and conditions are in BULLO, No. 290,—*Chioggia*, 1880, pp. 59-60, from the Latin text recorded in the State Archives at Venice, *Libro Privilegi*, ii. 53: translated by HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 387-389.

The exact significance of this grant, and of the decrees in accordance with which it was issued, as evidence proving that Cabot was not a Venetian by birth, are discussed with elaborate detail by HARRISSE, *Cabot*, 1-9.

VENICE [Dispatch from the Council of Ten to Gasparo Contarini—*Venice*, 27 September, 1522. (225)

Original copy in the State Archives at Venice, *Capi del Consiglio dei X, Lettere Sottoscritte, Filza N.* 5, 1522.

Printed by BULLO, No. 290, pp. 61-62. Translated in RAWDON BROWN, *Calendar (Venice)*, iii. 557.

This letter informed the Venetian ambassador at the Spanish court that a certain Marin de Bucignolo—see No. 158—had presented himself to the head of the Ten with credentials authorizing him to make certain propositions, not specified, on behalf of Sebastian Cabot, who said that he belonged to Venice. The ambassador is instructed to interview Cabot and induce him to visit Venice in person. For the reply of CONTARINI, see No. 76.

An order authorizing the Treasurer of the Council to pay twenty ducats to Master Hieronimo de Marin, "pro bona causa," was passed by the Ten on the same date as that of the letter to Contarini, and is usually printed with it. (226)

VENICE [Dispatch from the Council of Ten to Contarini —*Venice*, 28 April, 1523. (227)

Manuscript in the Marciana Library at Venice, *Cl. VII., Cod. Mix., Cart.* (according to Harrisse).

Print in BULLO, No. 290, pp. 61-62. Translated in BROWN, *Calendar (Venice)*, iii. 669.

This letter, in reply to CONTARINI's, Nos. 76 and 77, states that the letter which Cabot asked to have sent to him, urging him to visit Venice, had been dispatched, signed with the name of HIERONYMO DE MARINO—No. 158—although the latter was no longer to be found in Venice. See the *Introduction*, pp. xxi and xlviii.

VENICE [Dispatch from the Council of Ten to Giacomo Soranzo—*Venice*, 12 September, 1551. (228)

Manuscript in the State Archives at Venice, *Consiglio dei Dieci, Parte Secrete, Filza N.* 8, 1551-54.

Printed by BULLO, No. 290, p. 70. Translated in BROWN, *Calendar (Venice)*, v. 364.

This is a reply to a dispatch from the Venetian ambassador in England—see SORANZO, No. 211. It appears that Cabot revived the offer of his services to Venice—see references under Nos. 223 and 227: questa sua offerta ne è stata gratissima, . . . quanto alla richiesta che vi è stata fata da quei Signori [the Councillors of Edward VI.] circa li crediti che pretende, e ricuperatione de beni, . . . che non essendo il detto Caboto conosciuto da alcuno de qui, saria neccessario che esso medesimo venisse per giustificare la sua persona et le ragion sue, essendo quelle cose di che si parla molto vecchie, . . . Con questa occasione possa dimandare et ottenere la licentia di venire, la quale vederete, che il procuri di avere, transferendosi di qui quanto più presto potrà, ne restarete però in questo

mezo di sforzarvi di intendere da lui più avanti quei maggior particolari che potrete dir, e il disegno suo di questa navigatione.

The extent to which the English government participated in Cabot's ostensible efforts to recover his Venetian claims is shown by the dispatch of the Rev. Peter VANNES, of the same date as the above, No. 223.

VERRAZANO (HIERONYMO DA).

A manuscript map of the world, 260 × 130 cmm., in the library of the Propaganda at Rome, drawn by Verrazano, confirms the evidence of MAGGIOLO, No. 157, relative to the part of North America first visited by Cabot. It is described by HARRISSE, *Discovery*, 575-577; and also in the *Revue Critique*, Paris, 1 January, 1876, p. 22. There are reduced photolithographs of the entire map in BREVOORT, *Verrazano,—New York*, 1874; MURPHY, *Verrazano,—New York*, 1875: the American portion is in DESIMONI, *Tavola Parallela*. (229)

WILLES (RICHARD) The History of Trauayle in the VVest and East Indies . . . VVith a discourse of the Northwest pas-sage . . . Gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe by Richarde Eden. Newly set in order, augmented, and finished by Richarde VVilles—*London* 1577. (230)

8vo. T + 9 ll + ll 1-466 + 6.

See notes under EDEN, No. 96.

The most important addition made by Willes is the account: "For. M. Cap. Fvrby-shers passage by the northvvest," in which occurs a reference, on l. 232, to "our countriman Sebastian Cabote, in his table, the which my good Lorde [the Earl of Bedford] hath at Cheynies;" and, l. 233, "Cabota . . . his owne discourse of nauigation you may reade in his carde drawen with his owne hande, the mouth of the northwesterne streict lieth neare the .318. Meridian, betwixt .61. and .64. degrees in eleuation, continuyng the same breadth about .10 degrees west, where it openeth southerly more and more." See notes under CABOT, No. 49.

WOLFENBÜTTEL.

See notes under RIBEIRO, No. 158, for the map usually cited as "Wolfenbüttel B."

WORTHINGTON (WILLIAM).

The close relations existing between Sebastian Cabot and his successor, Worthington, are shown in the notes under MARY TUDOR, Nos. 168-169, and under HAKLUYT, No. 125.

WRIGHT (EDWARD).

The "New Map," which may have been drawn by WRIGHT, is described under MOLINEUX, No. 174.

WYATT (THOMAS) Note of remembrance of Sir Thomas Wiat to Mr. Philip Hoby, at his departing out of Spain into England—1538. (231)

Manuscript in the British Museum, London, *Add. MSS.* 5,498, *fol.* 8.

Printed in GAIRDNER, *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.,—London*, 1893, xiii., pt. ii. (1538), 411-415.

Hoby was reminded "to remember Sebastian Cabote. He hath here but 300 ducats a year, and he is desirous, if he might not serve the king, at least to see him, as his old master." See note under CHAPUYS, No. 65.

ZIEGLER (JACOBUS) Qvae intvs con tinentvr. Syria . . . Aegyptvs . . . Schondia, tradita ab auctoribus, qui in eius o-peris prologo memorantur. Holmiæ . . . Regionvm superiorum, singulæ tabulæ Geogra phicæ—*Argentorati* M.D.XXXII. (232)

Small folio. T + ll ii-cviii + ciii-cx + 8 maps + 2 ll errata.

Reissued in 1536, with a new title and the addition of Terræ Sanctæ and an index.

In this treatise on the less known portions of the world, Schondia is the name applied to the northern regions. This chapter was reprinted in KRANTZIUS, *Regnorum Aquilonarium,—Franckfort*, 1583, 473-497.

On the back of l. xcii, mention is made, on the authority of Peter MARTYR, of a voyage into the icy seas of the far north, by "Antoninum quendam Cabotum soluentem à Britannia." The character of the entire passage seems to confirm the natural inference from minor errors, that the reference was made from memory.

CABOTIANA.

A LIST OF BOOKS AND OTHER WRITINGS, PRINTED BETWEEN 1600 AND 1900, WHICH REFER TO JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT, OR WHICH ARE OF USE IN STUDYING THE CONTROVERSIES WHICH ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR NAMES.

The more useful bibliographical works are mentioned under the numbers 8, 256, 271, 290, 294, 302, 306, 319, 327, 329, 343[a], 354, 358, 381, 383[d], 387, 421, 503, *and* 525.

AMAT DI S. FILIPPO (PIETRO).
See FUMAGELLI, No. 358.

THE AMERICAN NEPOS: a collection of the lives of the most remarkable and the most emi-nent men, who have contributed to the discovery, the settlement, and the independence of America—*Baltimore* 1805. (235)

8vo. T + pp iii-xii + 13-408.
Second edition,—*Baltimore* 1811.
There is a very creditable account of the Cabots on pp. 38-43.

ANSPACH (LEWIS AMADEUS) A history of the Island of Newfoundland: containing a description of the island, the banks, the fisheries, and trade of Newfoundland, and the coast of Labrador, by the Rev. Lewis Amadeus Anspach—*London* 1819. (236)

8vo. T + pp iii-xxviii + 512 + 2 maps.
Important for the statement, on p. 25, that John Cabot, to whom the discovery is credited, had been employed in "a successful negotiation . . . in the year 1495, with the court of Denmark, re-

specting some interruptions which the merchants of Bristol had suffered in their trade to Iceland," and that this had been the means of introducing him to Henry VII. No authority is given for this extremely interesting, and in itself not improbable, information; and this omission is the more noticeable because the reverend author usually suggests the authorities from which he derived the statements in his text. Persistent efforts, notably by Mr. HARRISSE, have failed to bring to light any confirmatory facts. PROWSE, No. 491, p. 25, calls attention to the Anglo-Danish treaty of 1489-90, which led to further negotiations in 1492.

APPLETON (JOHN) The Portrait of Sebastian Cabot belonging to the Massachusetts Historical Society. (237)

In the *Proceedings* of the Massachusetts Historical Society for January, 1865,—*Boston*, 1866, viii. 91-96. Also issued separately.

This is a synopsis and adaptation of facts and arguments published by William H. Black and Augustus W. Franks in *Archæologia*,—*London*, 1863, xxxix. 1-18, 272-276, which prove that Holbein could not have painted Cabot's portrait. See notes to No. 61.

ASHER (GEORGE MICHAEL) Henry Hudson the navigator. The original documents in which his career is recorded collected, partly translated, and annotated, with an introduction, by G. M. Asher.—*London*, Hakluyt Society, M.DCCC.LX. (238)

8vo. 2 T + 4 ll + pp ccxix + 292 + 2 maps.

There is an account of the indebtedness of the Cabots to the geographical knowledge of the preceding century, and of their influence upon that of the succeeding years, on pp. lxii-lxxvii. It is suggested that if Cabot in 1498 went in search of a north-west passage, this implies that he then realized, before any of his contemporaries, the existence of a continent through which a passage to Cathay was desired. These views are modified, as a result of further examination of the Cabot sources, on pp. ccxvi-ccxviii. Some suggestive ideas on the editions of the Cabot map are on pp. 260-262.

A "memoir on the north-western voyages of the Cabots" is announced on p. ccxvi, as "now preparing for the press." It was apparently never published. (239)

AVEZAC-MACAYA (MARIE ARMAND PASCAL D') Considerations géographiques sur l'histoire du Brésil, examen critique d'une nouvelle histoire . . . par M. François-Adolphe de Varnhagen, par M. d'Avezac. (240)

In the *Bulletin* of the Société de Géographie,—*Paris*, August-September, 1857, 4 ser., xiv. 89-356 + 2 maps. Also issued separately.

Note K, pp. 266-278, discusses the South American voyages attributed to Sebastian Cabot. This matter was not mentioned by M. Varnhagen in his reply:

Examen de quelques points de l'histoire géographique du Brésil [comprenant des éclaircissements nouveaux . . . ou analyse critique du rapport de M. d'Avezac]. (241)

In the *Bulletin* of the Société de Géographie,—*Paris*, March-April, 1858, 4 ser., xv. 145-171, 213-252. Also issued separately with a map.

AVEZAC-MACAYA (Marie Armand Pascal d') Bref récit et succincte narration de la navigation faite en MDXXXV et MDXXXVI par le capitaine Jacques Cartier . . . précédée d'une brève et succincte introduction historique par M. d'Avezac.—*Paris*, Tross, 1863. (242)

8vo. 2 T + ll xvj + 68.

The account of the Cabot voyages of 1494, 1497, 1498, and 1517, on ll. v-vj, is reprinted in Malte-Brun, *Annales des Voyages*,—*Paris*, July, 1864, 6 ser., x., iii. 77-79.

AVEZAC-MACAYA (Marie Armand Pascal d') Les navigations Terre-neuviennes de Jean et Sébastien Cabot. Lettre au Révérend Léonard Woods . . . par M. d'Avezac. (243)

In the *Bulletin* of the Société de Géographie,—*Paris*, September, 1869, 5 ser., xviii. 300-316. Also issued separately. Read before the Society on June 18, and also presented to the Cinq Académies de l'Institut de France, 6 October, 1869.

This letter was prepared at the request of the Maine Historical Society. It was translated by Dr. Woods and printed as an appendix to Kohl, *Discovery*, No. 429,—*Portland*, 1869, 502-514.

The letter contains the ablest presentation of the arguments which seem to prove that the Cabots made a series of English voyages between 1491 and 1517. M. d'Avezac believed that these voyages really began in 1480, and that John Cabot was the magis navis scientificus marinarius totius Angliæ, who sailed from Bristol in that year in the service of the merchant prince John Jay. Compare Major, No. 446.

The Cabot portrait described as No. 20 was reported by M. d'Avezac in the *Bulletin* of the Société de Géographie,—*Paris*, May, 1869, 5 ser., xvii. 406-7. (244)

An important review of Nicholls, No. 467, in the *Revue*

Critique d'histoire et de littérature,—Paris, 23 April, 1870, v. 264-269, is supposed to have been written by M. d'Avezac. (245)

BACON (Francis) The Historie of the raigne of King Henry the Seuenth. Written By the Right Honourable, Francis, Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Alban.—*London* 1622. (246)

Folio. Port. + T + 1 l + pp 248.

Reprinted with the addition of a Table, in 1629. The British Museum contains editions dated 1641, 1676, 1706, 1719, 1786, 1870, 1875, 1878. The Latin translation, "Curâ & Fide Guilielmi Rawley," was printed in 1638, in 1642 (*Lugd. Batav.*) and 1647. A French version was printed at *Paris* in 1627 and 1693, and at *Bruges* in 1724.

The *History of Henry VII.* is contained in the collections of Lord Bacon's Works, of which there were three editions in the seventeenth century, five in the eighteenth century, and at least twelve since 1800. The more recent editions usually contain notes in which the account of Cabot is corrected and expanded.

The account of "Sebastian Gabato a Venetian" is given at the end of 14 Hen. VII., pp. 187-189 of the first edition. It agrees with that given by Stow, No. 212, and in Fabyan, No. 105.

BAKER (George Sherston) John Cabot and the discovery of Newfoundland. (247)

In the *Nautical Magazine,—London*, June, 1897, lxvi. 534-543. Reprinted in the *Scientific American Supplement,—New York*, 16 October, 1897, xliv., No. 1137, pp. 18180-18182.

A composition of such extracts from the sources as would make a readable article.

BANCROFT (George) A history of the United States, from the discovery of the American continent to the present time. By George Bancroft—*Boston* 1834. (248)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xii + 508.

Eight other volumes appeared between 1837 and 1866. All have been reprinted several times, with very considerable alterations. The important editions are the "Centennial," 1876; and "the Author's latest revision,"—*New York*, Appleton, 1883.

The account of the Cabot voyages is on pp. 8-15, 1834 edition; i. 9-12, 1883 edition. Extracts are reprinted in Larned, *History for Ready Reference*, i. 51.

See note under Hamersley, No. 376.

Mr. Bancroft prepared a careful article in Appleton's *New American Cyclopaedia,—New York*, 1859, iv. 185-187; reprinted without change in the 1873 edition, iii. 529-531. The narrative

from his History was supplemented by "material from his manuscript collections," and it is useful as a test of what could be known about the Cabots in 1859. (249)

BANKS (Charles E.).

See note under Gardener, No. 361.

BARKER (W. R.) Bristol in the days of the Cabots. By W. R. Barker. One of the Bristol Delegates. (250)

In the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Canada,—*Ottawa*, 1897, clix-clxxvii + 8 plates. Also issued separately.

On p. clxxi is the statement that the Matthew sailed in a year of exceptional scarcity.

BARRERA PEZZI (Carlo) Documenti inediti italo-ispani, esistenti nei reali Archivj di Milano, raccolti e commentati—*Pinerolo* 1864. (251)

8vo. T + pp 32.

The letter of Raimondo, No. 190, which was printed herein for the first time, justifies a somewhat enthusiastic account of the achievements of a Venetian citizen.

BARRERA PEZZI (Carlo) Di Giovanni Cabotto rivelatore del settentrionale emisfero d'America con documenti inediti esistenti nei RR. Archivj di Stato di Milano raccolti da Carlo Barrera Pezzi—*Venezia*, MDCCCLXXXI. (251*)

8vo. 2 T + port. + pp 7-50.

BARRETT (William) The history and antiquities of the city of Bristol, compiled from Original Records and authentic Manuscripts, In public Offices or private Hands; By William Barrett.—*Bristol.* (252)

4to. T + iii-xix + 704 + 30 maps and plates.

The account of the Cabots, pp. 171-174, is taken from Hakluyt.

BARROW (John) A chronological history of voyages into the arctic regions; undertaken chiefly for the purpose of discovering a north-east, north-west, or polar passage between the Atlantic and Pacific: from the earliest periods of Scandinavian navigation, to the departure of the recent

expeditions, under the orders of Captains Ross and Buchan . . . By John Barrow—*London*, Murray, 1818. (253)

8vo. 2 T + 2 ll + pp 379 + 48 + map.

The cautious manner in which the conflicting nature of the statements of the authoritative writers is recognized in the account of the Cabots, 32-37, frankly adapted from HAKLUYT and CAMPBELL, No. 295, in no wise merits BIDDLE's fascinating comment: "Invaluable in reference to our present task, as it not only embodies, in a cheap and convenient form, all the mistakes of its predecessors, but generally supplies a good deal of curious original error."—*Memoir*, No. 261, p. 258.

BAROZZI (NICOLÒ).

See SANUTO, *Diarii*, No. 210.

BAXTER (JAMES PHINNEY) John Cabot and his discoveries, by Hon. James P. Baxter. (254)

In the *Proceedings* of the Maine Historical Society,—*Portland*, October, 1897, viii. 339-353.

A picturesque and reasonable account of what may have happened to Cabot.

BEAUDOUIN (J. D.) Jean Cabot. (255)

In *Le Canada Français*, revue publiée sous la direction d'un comité de professeurs de l'Université Laval—*Quebec*, Octobre, 1888, i. 608-661. Reprinted in the *Bibliothèque Canadienne*,—*Levis, Quebec*, 1898; 16mo, 3 T + pp 5-105.

Largely adapted from DEANE, No. 327, but with frequent references by way of correction, to BIDDLE, No. 261, and to the *Histoire générale des Voyages*, published by Didot,—*Paris*, 1754.

BEAZLEY (CHARLES RAYMOND) John and Sebastian Cabot the discovery of North America by C. Raymond Beazley—*London*, Longmans, MDCCCXCVIII. (256)

8vo. 3 T + pp xi-xx + 311 + 3 plates.

"Documents mainly illustrating the English Career of John and Sebastian Cabot," an annotated chronological list, based upon HARRISSE, No. 386[a], with corrections, 265-291. "Cabot Literature," based upon No. 564, pp. 292-305.

The comments and interpretations in Mr. Beazley's text are conservative, careful, and sensible beyond precedent in recent Cabotian discussions.

Mr. Beazley contributed an account of the English career of the Cabots to TRAILL, *Social England*,—*London*, 1894, ii. 496-498, iii. 209-211. Compare ii. 462, where Mr. A. Hassall states that the

encouragement of Henry VII. enabled Sebastian Cabot to discover Newfoundland. (257)

BELLEMO (Vincenzo) Giovanni Caboto note critiche per Vincenzo Bellemo. (258)

In the *Raccolta di documenti e studi* pubblicati dalla R. commissione Colombiana pel quarto centenario dalla scoperta dell' America—*Roma*, auspice il ministero della pubblica istruzione, MDCCCXCIIII ; parte v., ii. 151-218, folio.

An adaptation and interpretation of Harrisse, by a resident of Chioggia.

BENDELARI (George).

See note under Cabot, No. 55^{e}, for Mr. Bendelari's translation of the legends on the Cabot 1544 map.

BERGENROTH (Gustav Adolph).

A letter from Mr. Bergenroth to Jared Sparks, dated *London*, 21 October, 1866, explaining the Cabot passage in the dispatch of Ayala, No. 7, is printed in the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society for 24 April, 1867, pp. 39-40. (259)

See No. 9.

BERTHOUD (E.-L.).

Captain Berthoud's translation of a communication to *L'Exploration* of Paris, in the *Kansas City Review* for August, 1882, is noted under Cortambert, No. 311.

BERTIUS (Petrus) P Bertij Tabvlarvm Geographicarvm contractarvm Libri septem. In quibus Tabulæ omnes gradibus distinctæ, descriptiones accuratæ, cætera supra priores editiones politiora, Auctioraq$_{b}$—*Amsterodami* Sumptibus et typis æneis Iudoci Hondij. 1618. (260)

Oblong 8vo. T + 8 ll + pp 3-829 + 5 ll. Pagination very irregular.

The Latin text of Legend xvii. on the Cabot map, No. 55^{s}, is on pp. 777-780, apparently copied from Chytræus, No. 75. There are a few curious differences in the readings of the two texts, which may presumably be due to the copyist. The date of the discovery is given in an introductory note as 1249. The date of the map in the legend is 1549. In both cases the number is given in words : Baccalos . . . inventa anno millesimo ducentesimo quadragesimo nono, die vigesima quarta ; . . . delineavit . . . millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo nono.

BETHUNE (CHARLES RAMSAY DRINKWATER).

Vice-Admiral Bethune's edition of GALVANO is described under No. 114.

BIDDLE (RICHARD) A memoir of Sebastian Cabot; with a review of the history of maritime discovery, illustrated by documents from the rolls, now first published— *Philadelphia* 1831. (261)

8vo. T + pp iii-viii + i-v + 7-327.

Reprinted, *London*, 1831, pp viii + v + 7-333.

Reissued, *London*, 1832, with leaf pp. 77-78 cancelled and replaced by a leaf containing a short extract from the recently recovered NEW INTERLUDE, No. 5.

Issued anonymously, although no secret seems to have been made of the fact that the author was Richard Biddle, a Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, lawyer, who resided in London for a considerable time, where he collected material and prepared the volume for the press. BRUNET, *Manuel du Libraire,—Paris*, 1860, i. 1446, ascribes " cet ouvrage intéressant " to M. D.-B. Warden.

Mr. Biddle was led to publish the material used in this volume, which he had gathered with the intention of writing a history of early maritime discovery, by a desire to expose the ignorance and the blunders revealed in an article in the *Biographie Universelle,—Paris*, Michaud, 1828. Mr. Biddle's volume, in turn, by reason of its severe accusations against HAKLUYT, was the immediate cause of TYTLER'S *Historical View*, No. 551. See the note under that title for Mr. Biddle's reply.

The volume immediately attracted much attention, and was reviewed at length in most of the leading periodicals. The more important articles were those in the:

North American Review, *Boston*, April, 1832, xxxiv. 405-428; by George S. Hilliard. (262)

Monthly Review, *London*, August, 1831, cxxv. (New Series, ii.) 514-521. (263)

Westminster Review, *London*, January, 1832, xvi. 22-37. (264)

Revue des Deux Mondes, *Paris*, 15 Juin, 1832. (265)

Bulletin, Société de Géographie, *Paris*, December, 1831, xvi. 283-285, by Mr. D. B. Warden; and April, 1832, xvii. 197-217, by M. Roux de Rochelle. (266)

Annali Universali di Statistica, *Milano*, September, 1832, xxxiii. 62-72, by Professor Romagnosi; see No. 502. (267)

Penny Magazine, Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, *London*, 27 February, 1836, v. 79-80; also in the *Penny Cyclopædia* of the same society, *London* (1846 ?), vi. 94-95. (268)

The account of Cabot in ERRIZO, *De Scoperte Artiche*, *Venezia*, 1855, No. 459, is largely drawn from Biddle. (269)

HARRISSE, No. 383, p. 372, records a tradition that Mr. Biddle felt certain criticisms made by Peter Force so keenly that he

ordered both the American and the English editions of the work to be destroyed. This is assumed to account for the supposed rarity of the Philadelphia edition. The basis for the tradition has not been discovered.

Biddle's work "displays much critical talent, and though composed with little system and with a strong bias in favour of Sebastian Cabot, it may be regarded as the best review of the history of maritime discovery relating to the period of which he treats, that had appeared."—DEANE, No. 327, p. 43. Mr. Biddle's chief contribution was in distinguishing, for the first time within the century, that there were two Cabot voyages, in 1497 and 1498. This resulted from his recovery of the text of HENRY VII.'s second letters patent, No. 140. The strictly historical investigation into the careers of the Cabots dates from the appearance of Mr. Biddle's volume.

BLACK (JAMES WILLIAM) The old world at the dawn of Western discovery, by Prof. J. William Black of Colby University. (270)

In the *Proceedings* of the Maine Historical Society, Cabot Meeting, *Portland*, 1897, viii. 354-397.

It is suggested by pp. 386-392 that Cabot and Columbus may have met at the time of the latter's voyage to Iceland, or that his brother may have seen Cabot when he visited England in 1488.

BLACK (WILLIAM HENRY).

See note to No. 237.

BLACKWOOD (FREDERICK TEMPLE HAMILTON TEMPLE).

See DUFFERIN AND AVA, Nos. 338-340.

BOURINOT (JOHN GEORGE) Cape Breton and its Memorials of the French Regime. By J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L. (271)

In the *Transactions*, 1891, of the Royal Society of Canada, *Montreal*, 1892, ix., sect. ii., 173-343 + 4 maps + plate ; folio. Also published separately.

The account of the Cabots, 176-180, is supplemented by some useful bibliographical, historical, and critical notes, 295-298.

See the report presented by Dr. Bourinot in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada, 1894, xii. p. xvi-xvii, for the first suggestion made by him for a Cabot quadricentennial celebration. (272)

BOURINOT (JOHN GEORGE) The Story of Canada by J. G. Bourinot—*New York*, Putnams, 1896. (273)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xx + 463 + map.
"The Dawn of Discovery in Canada, 1497-1525," 19-28.

BOURINOT (JOHN GEORGE) The Cabot Celebration in Nova Scotia. By John George Bourinot. (274)

In *The Independent—New York*, 24 June, 1897, xlix., No. 2534, 4 columns. Reduced cut of "John Cabot's map."

BOURINOT (JOHN GEORGE) The makers of the dominion of Canada. A series of Twelve Illustrated Papers on Famous Men and Incidents of Canadian History, from the Norse and Cabot voyages until Federal Union. (986-1867.) (275)

In *The Canadian Magazine, Toronto*, November, 1897, x. 3-15 (first paper).

BOURNE (HENRY RICHARD FOX) English Seamen under the Tudors, by H. R. Fox Bourne—*London* 1868. (276)

8vo. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp v-xv + 304 + 4 maps; pp xi + 314.
Chapter II., "The Voyages of the Cabots," i. 24-45. Cabot's Isle of St. John is identified with Newfoundland.

BOURNE (HENRY RICHARD FOX) The story of our colonies: with sketches of their present condition, by H. R. Fox Bourne—*London* MDCCCLXIX. (277)

8vo. 2 T + pp iii-xiv + 411.
"A new and revised edition, with six maps," was published in *London*, 1888.
Cabot, pp. 3-7.

BOURNE (HENRY RICHARD FOX) English Merchants: memoirs in illustration of the progress of British commerce by H. R. Fox Bourne—*London*, 1866. (278)

8vo. 2 volumes. 2 T + v-xv + pp 427 : xi + 434 + plates.
"A new edition, with illustrations"—*London*, 1886, condensed into one volume; 2 T + pp v-xvi + 492 + plates.
Chapter VI., i. 147-163 (71-98 of 1886 edition) on the Thornes of Bristol and the patronage of trade by Henry VII. and the Company of Merchant Adventurers, describes the connection between the Cabots and British commercial development.

BOWELL (MACKENZIE).

See notes under FLEMING, No. 351-352, and BRISTOL, No. 281, for the part taken by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in securing English co-operation for the Cabot celebrations of 1897.

BREVOORT (JAMES CARSON) Early voyages from Europe to America. 2. John Cabot's Voyage of 1497. By J. Carson Brevoort. (279)

In *The Historical Magazine*, Henry B. Dawson, *Morrisania, N.Y.*, March, 1868, Ser. 2, iii. 129-135 + map.

Mr. Brevoort advanced the theory that Cabot was aware of the existence of the fishing banks and of Newfoundland before his departure from England in 1497, and that he purposely avoided this land in his search for a passage beyond to Cathay.

BREVOORT (JAMES CARSON) Notes on Giovanni da Verrazano and on a planisphere of 1529, illustrating his American voyage in 1524, with a reduced copy of the map. By James Carson Brevoort. (280)

In the *Journal* of the American Geographical Society,—*New York*, 1874, iv. 145-297 + 2 maps. Read 28 November, 1871.

Cabot, section vi., 213-214.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND Cabot Celebration, 1897. Preliminary Proceedings—*Bristol*, 1896. (281)

18mo. T + pp 3-13. Reprinted from a report in the *Western Daily Press, Bristol*, 27 June, 1896.

The Mansion House dinner of which this is the record was held for the purpose of giving Sir Sandford Fleming and Sir Mackenzie Bowell an opportunity to explain the plans of the Royal Society of Canada and to secure the co-operation of Bristol in a Cabot quadricentennial celebration. See DAWSON, No. 318.

From suggestions made at this dinner, JOHN CASSIDY, of the Manchester Museum of Fine Arts, received the idea which developed into the superb statuary group, "John Cabot and his son Sebastian," which was exhibited during the summer of 1897 in New Gallery, London. A photograph of the group is reproduced in the *New England Magazine*,—*Boston*, February, 1898, xvii. 652. (282)

The exercises at the laying of the foundation stone, and at the formal opening of the Cabot Memorial Tower on Brandon Hill, Bristol, are mentioned under DUFFERIN, Nos. 339-340.

The speeches at the second of these occasions, 6 September, 1898, as reported in the Bristol *Western Daily Press* of the following day, and especially the remarks of the Mayor, Sir Robert H. Symes, re-

vealed an increasing appreciation of the fact that the glory of Bristol is not so much in the circumstance that Cabot chose that town for his home, as that Bristol merchants made the voyage of 1497 possible by their financial support, and that native Bristol sailors manned the craft commanded by Cabot. (283)

Histories of Bristol are described under BARRETT, CORRY, DAVIES, HUNT, LATIMER, NICHOLLS, and SEYER.

The Bristol Librarian, John TAYLOR, in his *Book about Bristol; historical, ecclesiastical, and biographical,—London*, 1872, does not mention the Cabots. (284)

BRITANNICA, ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

The account of Cabot in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition, *Edinburgh*, 1875, iv. 622-623, is exceptionally careful and trustworthy, despite its English leanings and the acceptance of the 1517 voyage without qualification. (285)

The article on Bristol, which is of more importance to Cabot students, is described under TAYLOR, No. 544.

BROWN (RAWDON LUBBOCK).

The works of Mr. Rawdon Brown are chiefly interesting to Cabot students on account of the documents which were first published by him. They are described above as Nos. 15-17.

BROWN (RICHARD) A history of the island of Cape Breton with some account of the discovery and settlement of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland by Richard Brown—*London*, Sampson Low, 1869. (286)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xv + 464 + 2 plates + 8 maps.

The account of the Cabots in this Cape Breton book, pp. 7-13, locates the landfall on the Labrador coast.

BROWNSON (HENRY F.).

See TARDUCCI, No. 540.

BRUNO (A.) Per Giovanni e Sebastiano Caboto (287)

In the *Giornale Ligustico,—Genova*, July-October, 1897, Anno xxii., fasc. 7-10 [Nuova Serie, vol. ii.], pp. 381-389 (C. E., see No. 343[a]).

BRYANT (WILLIAM CULLEN) A popular history of the United States, from the first discovery by the northmen, to the end of the first century of the union of the states preceded by a sketch of the prehistoric period and the age

of the nomad builders. By William Cullen Bryant and Sidney Howard Gay—*New York*, Scribners, 1876(-1881) (288)

Large 8vo. 4 volumes.

Reprinted as *Scribner's Popular History, New York*, 1896, with a fifth volume and the fourth rewritten by Noah Brooks.

The account of the Cabots, i. 129-138, written by Mr. Gay, is useful as an intelligent summary of the results accepted by the best known students in 1876.

BRYMNER (Douglas) Report on Canadian archives by Douglas Brymner, Archivist, 1897 (Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)—*Ottawa*, 1898. (289)

8vo. 2 T + pp iii-xxiv + 1-125 + 253-395 + 81-179 + 2 maps.

This report contains the photolithograph facsimile of the Cabot 1544 map, No. 39^5, made from a negative taken in Paris by direction of the Minister of Agriculture and deposited with the Archivist. See Dawson, No. 321.

BULLO (Carlo) La vera patria di Nicolò de' Conti e di Giovanni Caboto studj e documenti—*Chioggia*, 1880. (290)

8vo. T + pp v-xxxiii + 91.

An unconvincing argument that John Cabot was born in Chioggia. The footnotes are useful as a guide to the Italian secondary Cabotian literature. According to Harrisse, No. 383, p. 372, this work is based upon Moroni, *Annuale Veneto, Venezia*, 1786.

"Lettera di G. Lanza a C. Bullo, sulla vera patria di Giovanni Caboto," dated Venezia, 29 Marzo, 1876, pp. 70-91. (290^1)

BULLO (Carlo) Ancora della patria di Giovanni Caboto. (291)

In the *Nuovo Archivio Veneto*,—*Venezia*, 1897, xiv. 246-252 (C. E., see No. 343^a).

BURKE (Edmund) An account of the European Settlements in America—*London*, MDCCLVII. (292)

8vo. 2 volumes. T + 3 ll + pp 312 + map; T + pp 300 + 10 ll + map.

Reprinted, *London*, 1758, 1760, 1765, 1766, 1770, 1777, 1808, *Dublin*, 1762, 1777; *Boston*, 1835, 1851. Translated, *Paris*, 1767, 1780; *Amsterdam* and *Leipzig*, 1775 and 1778; *Dantzig*, 1777; *Venezia*, 1763.

For an admirable suggestion of the impression which an intelligent reader was likely to receive from a careful examination of the available information respecting the Cabots, before the recovery of documentary sources in the nineteenth century, see ii. 133.

BURRAGE (Henry Storrs) The cartography of the period. By Rev. Henry S. Burrage. (293)

In the *Proceedings* of the Maine Historical Society, Cabot Meeting,—*Portland*, June, 1897, viii. 398-415.

BUSCH (Wilhelm) England unter den Tudors. Von Dr. Wilhelm Busch . . . König Heinrich VII. 1485-1509—*Stuttgart*, 1892. (294)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xii + 434.

"Die Bristoler u. Cabotto," 166-169; with references to the sources on the more perplexing problems, 367-369.

CAMPBELL (John) Lives of the Admirals and other Eminent British Seamen, containing their personal histories and a detail of all their public services. Including a new and accurate Naval History from the earliest accounts of Time: and clearly proving, by a continued Series of Facts, our uninterrupted Claim to, and Enjoyment of, the Dominion of our Seas. Interspersed with many curious Passages relating to our Discoveries, Plantations, and Commerce. The whole supported by proper Authorities. By John Campbell, Esq. The Second Edition, carefully revised, corrected and enlarged.—*London*, 1750. (295)

8vo. 4 volumes. T + 1 l + pp 543; T + pp 476 + 12 ll; T + pp 3-488; T + pp 453 + 8 ll.

Lowndes states that the first edition was published in 1744; it is not in the British Museum. A Dublin edition is said to be dated 1748. The work was frequently reprinted, with slight changes; *London*, 1761, 1779, 1781, 1785, and, perhaps the best edition, brought down to date by Dr. Burkenhout, Henry Redhead Yorke, and William Stevenson, *London*, 1812-1817, 8 vols. [H. N. S.]

The account of the Cabots in this work, i. 326-331, 385-399, of the 1750 edition, or i. 312-316, 373-387 of the 1812-17 edition, probably represented the standard secondary authority until the appearance of Biddle, No. 261. The statement that Sebastian Cabot was Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers during their struggle with the Steelyard in 1551, is in i. 232, Dublin 1748 edition (395, 1750, or 383, 1812-17.) See Harrisse, No. 387, p. 331, and the *Introduction*, p. l.

CAMPBELL (William Wilfred).

A poem commemorative of the Halifax Cabot celebration, 24 June, 1897, was printed in the *Halifax Morning Chronicle* of that date. It appears also to have furnished the inspiration for an editorial in the *Independent—New York*, 24 June, 1897, xlix., No. 2534, which expounds the significance of the "achievement to which we owe it that North America is dominated by a race speaking the English language." (298)

CARTWRIGHT (William Cornwallis).

See note under Ayala, No. 7[a], for Mr. Cartwright's memorial sketch of Gustave Bergenroth.

CASSIDY (John).

See note under Bristol, No. 282.

CERVETTO (L. A.) Per Giovanni e Sebastiano Caboto (299)

In the *Giornale Ligustico,—Genova*, July-October, 1897, Anno xxii., fasc. 7-10 [Nuova Serie, vol. ii.], pp. 381-389 (C. E., see No. 343[a]).

An article on the Genoese birth of Cabot was contributed by Sig. Cervetto to the *Cittadino—Genoa*, 9 July, 1897, with the heading, *IV Centenario di Giovanni Cabotto gloria ligure.*

CHALMERS (George).

The *Political Annals of the Present United Colonies,—London*, M.DCC.LXXX. (4to, pp. (10) + 695) is referred to under Henry VII., No. 136. (300)

CHAMBERS Sebastian Cabot, the Navigator. (301)

In Chambers' *Journal, Edinburgh*, 14 March, 1840, ix. 59-60, folio series.

This is one of the earliest suggestions that the Cabot voyage of discovery was made by way of Iceland.

CHANNING (Edward) *and* HART (Albert Bushnell) Guide to the study of American History by Edward Channing and Albert Bushnell Hart—*Boston*, Ginn, 1896 (302)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xvi + 471.

The Cabots, 246-247; an introductory bibliography.

See No. 64 for the leaflet of Sources edited by Professor Channing of Harvard.

CHEYNEY (EDWARD).

See the note under BROWN, No. 16, for Mr. Cheyney's part in bringing the Cabot documents discovered in the Venetian archives to the notice of English students.

CHRISTY (MILLER).

Mr. Miller Christy's edition of *North-west Fox* is described as No. 356.

CHURCH (GEORGE EARL).

Colonel Church, in the discussion of MARKHAM, *Fourth Centennary Address*, No. 453, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, 12 April, 1897, reported in *The Geographical Journal, London*, June, 1897, ix. 616-619, presented various possible calculations which were designed to prove that Cabot's 1497 voyage could not possibly have occupied as short a time, about 95 days, as has usually been assumed. Much curious learning was displayed in regard to the presumable length of the league which Cabot and the Italians who reported his achievements may have used. Colonel Church suggested that Cabot started on his voyage in May, 1496, and returned in August, 1497, the return voyage alone having occupied the three months usually assigned to the entire voyage both to and from the new world. He conceived that Cabot would naturally take a cargo of breadstuffs, beer and liquors, to Iceland, where he would exchange these for a store of fish, and thence follow the well-known route of the Vikings to the western islands. He discredited the long delay between the granting of the patent in 1496 and the sailing in May, 1497, inasmuch as "it was easy for a merchant of the wealth and position of Cabot to enlist any support he may have solicited to fit out a ship which he himself was to command. His eager wish to solve the riddle of the West had impelled him to successfully spur the bold sailors of Bristol to fit out several expeditions. . . . But now the great Cabot was to sail in person. Everything must have urged him to prompt action," p. 618. (303)

This discussion offers the clearest and most reasonable presentation of the views advocated by Mr. E. J. PAYNE; see No. 473[a].

COLBY (CHARLES WILLIAM) Selections from the Sources of English History Being a supplement to text books of English History. B.C. 55. A.D. 1832—*London* 1899. (304)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xxxvii + 325.

"John Cabot's First Voyage (1497)," the letter of RAIMONDO DI SONCINO, copied from WEARE, pp. 133-135.

Critical review notices of Cabot books, by Professor Colby, of McGill University, Montreal, were published in *The Nation*,—

New York, 21 October, 1897, lxv. 325-326; and 4 August, 1898, lxvii. 96-97. See the notes to WEARE, No. 560, and DAWSON, No. 319. (304[a])

COOTE (CHARLES HENRY) Note on the "New Map," by C. H. Coote. (305)

In DAVIS, edited by A. H. MARKHAM, No. 87, *London*, Hakluyt Society, 1880, pp. lxxxv-xcv.

See note under MOLINEUX, No. 174[a].

COOTE (CHARLES HENRY) Sebastian Cabot, 1474-1557. (306)

In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, edited by Leslie Stephen, *London*, 1886, viii. 166-171.

Advocates a Bristol birthplace for Sebastian, and a projected voyage with Pert in 1517. There is an excellent short bibliography.

The introduction to Lord Crawford's reproduction of three mappemondes is described under DESCELIERS, No. 90.

CORDEIRO (LUCIANO) La part prise par les Portugais dans la découverte de l'Amerique. (307)

In the *Compte-rendu* of the Congrès International des Américanistes, *Nancy*, 1875, I. i. 232-324, 469-479. Reprinted, *Lisbon*, 1876.

The Cabot voyages are discussed, 317-324 and 469-479, with special reference to the probable or possible relations between the English and Portuguese expeditions, the priority of discovery of the fishing grounds, etc.

CORREA (GASPAR) Lendas da India por Gaspar Correa publicadas de ordem da Classe de sciencias maraes, politicas e bellas lettras da Academia real das sciencias de Lisboa . . . Obra subsidiada pelo governo de Portugal—*Lisboa* 1858(-1864) (308)

4to. 4 volumes.

"N'este anno de 527 partio de Seuilha hum Bastião Gabato, *biscaynho*, grande piloto . . ." iii. 109.

CORRY (JOHN) The History of Bristol, civil and ecclesiastical; including Biographical Notices of eminent and distinguished natives, By John Corry—*Bristol* 1816 (309)

8vo. 2 volumes. T + 1 l + pp iv + 479 + 3 plates; T + pp iv + 445 + 9 plates.

The account of Cabot, i. 310-319, is derived from HAKLUYT.

CORTAMBERT (RICHARD) La Mappemonde de Cabot (310)

In *L'Exploration, Paris*, June, 1881, xii. 838-839.

M. Cortambert, the librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale, claims to have been the first to perceive the significance of the date 1494 on the Cabot map of 1544.

A translation of this communication, by Captain E. L. BERTHOUD, in the *Kansas City Review of Science and Industry, Kansas City*, Missouri, August, 1882, vi. 218-219, ends with a : "Note. Capt. Berthoud informs us that he owns Sebastian Cabot's map with the 'Phrima Vista Land' marked upon it. [Ed. Review." (311)

CORTAMBERT (RICHARD) Jean et Sébastien Cabot (312)

In *L'Exploration, Paris*, 1882, xiii. 473-478.

CORTAMBERT (RICHARD) Nouvelle histoire des voyages et des grandes découvertes géographiques dans tous les temps et dans tous les pays par Richard Cortambert. L'Amérique. Le pole nord.—*Paris* [n.d. 1883 or 1884.] (313)

Folio. T + pp 808 + plates.

An interesting account of the Cabots, from a characteristically French point of view, is on pp. 207-217.

M. Cortambert's introduction to the Atlas of JOMARD is described as No. 149.

DAHLGREN (E. W.).

The descriptive text accompanying Mr. Dahlgren's reproduction of the SANTA CRUZ mappemonde is described as No. 204.

DALY (CHARLES PATRICK) On the early history of cartography, or what we know of maps and map-making, before the time of Mercator. By Charles P. Daly. (314)

In the *Journal* of the American Geographical Society, *New York*, 1879, xi. 1-40 + 21 plates. Also issued separately.

The Cabot 1544 map is reproduced in small facsimile on a folding plate, although no reference is made to it in the text.

DAVIES (W. HOWELL) Modern Bristol. By W. Howell Davies, One of the Bristol Delegates to the Cabot Celebration. (315)

In the *Proceedings and Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada, *Ottawa*, 1897, pp. cxliii-clviii. Also issued separately.

DAWSON (Henry Barton)

See note to Deane, No. 323.

DAWSON (Samuel Edward) The Voyages of the Cabots in 1497 and 1498; with an attempt to determine their landfall and to identify their island of St. John. By Samuel Edward Dawson, Lit.D. (Laval). Presented May 22, 1894. (316)

In the *Proceedings and Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada, *Ottawa*, 1895, xii. sect. ii. 51-112. Also issued separately.

In this paper Dr. Dawson examined all the evidence which throws light upon the Cabot discovery, and with much skill presented arguments to show that the landfall on 24 June, 1497, was the easternmost point of Cape Breton Island, at or near the cape Breton. A careful study of all the available maps, many of which are reproduced by traced facsimiles, enabled him to present very strong reasons for believing that the island of St. John was the present Scatari island; that the island named St. John on the 1544 Cabot map was the present Magdalen group; and that it could not have been Prince Edward Island, because this was not shown to be an island on the maps earlier than 1632.

See the notes under Cabot, No. 39[7].

DAWSON (Samuel Edward) The Voyages of the Cabots in 1497 and 1498—A sequel to a paper in the "Transactions" of 1894. By Samuel Edward Dawson. Read May 19, 1896. (317)

In the *Proceedings and Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada, *Ottawa*, 1896, 2 ser. ii. sect. ii. 3-30; also issued in:

DAWSON (Samuel Edward) The discovery of America by John Cabot in 1497 being extracts from the proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada relative to a Cabot celebration in 1897 and the voyages of the Cabots. A paper from the Transactions of the society in 1896 with appendices on kindred subjects by Samuel Edward Dawson —*Ottawa* 1896 (318)

8vo. Cover + T + pp iii-xiv + 3-30 + map.

This contains the report of the Council of the Royal Society of Canada on the proposed Cabot celebration, reprinted from the same volume of the *Proceedings*, R.S.C., pp. xxiii-xxxii.

Dr. Dawson, in reply to criticisms brought out by his first paper, developed the arguments which show that a Cabotian landfall on the Labrador coast is most improbable. His very strong argument was weakened by the assumption that Harrisse had located the landfall upon the northernmost point of Labrador, Cape Chidleigh or Chidley.

Other contributions to this discussion are noted under HARVEY, WRONG, and HARRISSE, Nos. 388-396, who writes "as Dr. Dawson saw fit to place his theory on mathematical grounds (implied in his appeal to the magnetic variation) I thought fit in my turn to give him mathematics to his heart's content."

DAWSON (SAMUEL EDWARD) The Voyages of the Cabots. Latest Phases of the Controversy. By Samuel Edward Dawson. (319)

In the *Proceedings and Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada,—*Ottawa*, 1897, new series, iii. sect. ii. 139-268 + 4 maps + facsimile. Also issued separately.

Dr. Dawson undertook in this paper to summarize the discussion to date, and he succeeded admirably in replying to the various objections which had been raised against his thesis. The references provide a useful guide to the animated discussion, conducted mainly in the columns of the Canadian daily press during 1897, between the advocates of the various locations for the Cabot landfall. See HARRISSE, Nos. 396 and 397; HOWLEY, No. 417; DIONNE, No. 332; COLBY in the *New York Nation* of 4 August, 1898, lxvi; the *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*, 1897,—*Toronto*, 1898, ii. 30-41; the *American Historical Review*,—*New York*, October, 1898, iv. 159-162; and the *Glasgow Herald*, 22 April, 1898.

Taken together, Dr. Dawson's three papers contain by far the most reasonable and the most useful discussion of the landfall problems.

DAWSON (SAMUEL EDWARD) Memorandum upon the Cabot map. (321)

In BRYMNER, *Report on Canadian Archives*,—*Ottawa*, 1898, 102-105.

See No. 289. The legends from the Cabot 1544 map, No. 55[e], are reprinted from the Massachusetts Historical Society *Proceedings*, 2 series, vi. 305-339, on pp. 106-125.

DEANE (CHARLES) Remarks of Mr. Charles Deane on Sebastian Cabot's Mappe-monde. (322)

In the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society for 24 April, 1867,—*Cambridge*, 1867, 43-50. Fifty copies reprinted

separately,—*Cambridge*, 1867, 2 T + pp 1-8, with an additional footnote pasted on p. 8.

Mr. Deane made a preliminary report upon the map, which he had recently examined for the first time, to the American Antiquarian Society, 20 October, 1866; *Proceedings*,—*Cambridge*, 1866, 10-14. These remarks were also reported in the *Historical Magazine*,—*Morrisania*, New York, November, 1866, x. 353-354, with an entertaining note on the "discovery" of historical documents, by Henry B. Dawson. (323)

Mr. Deane contributed two extended notes on Hakluyt's use of the Cabot voyages, in the *Discours* of 1584, No. 126, for the 1877 edition, pp. 192-195; and on the conflicting evidence in regard to the Cabot 1544 mappemonde, pp. 222-228. (324)

Mr. Deane's remarks on presenting a photograph of the Cabot map, No. 39^4, to the Massachusetts Historical Society, are in the Society's *Proceedings* for October, 1882,—*Boston*, 1882, xix. 387-388. (325)

DEANE (Charles) The Mappemonde of Sebastian Cabot. (326)

In *Science*,—*Cambridge*, Massachusetts, 23 February, 1883, i. 62-65.

DEANE (Charles) The Voyages of the Cabots. By Charles Deane. (327)

In Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*,—*Boston* (1884), iii. 1-58 + 2 maps. Also issued separately.

The "Critical essay on the sources of information," 7-58, affords the most satisfactory beginning for the study of any phase of the Cabot questions. In addition to the actual sources, it contains discriminating comments on the more important modern works which had then been published. It gives "a cautious and thorough examination of all the evidence, extended or brief, worthy of consideration . . . surveyed in a chronological way. A study of Mr. Deane's treatment is peculiarly indicative of the hazards to which historical statements are subjected during transmission from one writer to another, under the influence of tradition, chance knowledge, inference, and conjecture."—Winsor, *Controversies*, No. 571, p. 15.

Mr. Deane's transcript of the legends on the Cabot map, printed in the Massachusetts Historical Society *Proceedings* for 1891, are described under Cabot, No. 55^e.

DESIMONI (Cornelio) Relazione sugli scopritori genovesi [del medio evo, e sul modo come essi furono recente-

mente giudicati dai Dotti Stranieri.] No. VI. [Giovanni Caboto] (328)

In the *Giornale Ligustico*,—*Genova*, 1874, i. 308-316.

DESIMONI (CORNELIO) Intorno a Giovanni Caboto Genovese scopritore del Labrador e di altre regioni dell' alta America settentrionale Documenti pubblicati ed illustrati dal socio Cornelio Desimoni. (329)

In the *Atti della Società Ligure di Storia Patria*,—*Genova*, 1881, xv. 179-239. Also issued separately.

The important documents are printed on pp. 219-239. Two pages of "Libri consultati diretta mente" contain the titles of several useful continental publications upon the Cabots.

This essay marks an important step towards the establishment of the fact that John Cabot was born in Genoa.

DEXTER (GEORGE) Early European Voyagers in Massachusetts Bay. (330)

In WINSOR, *Memorial History of Boston*,—*Boston*, 1880, i. 23-36. Also issued separately.

The Cabot voyages, 29-32.

DEXTER (GEORGE) The testimony of Fabyan's Chronicle to Hakluyt's account of the Cabots. By George Dexter. (331)

In the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society,—*Worcester*, 1882, new series, i. 436-441.

This is an important analysis of the use which STOW and HOLINSHED made of the FABYAN manuscript, No. 105, and of the probable source from which HAKLUYT took his extracts from it.

DIONNE (NARCISSE EUTROPE) John and Sebastian Cabot. (332)

In *Le Courrier du Livre Canadiana*,—*Quebec*, May-June, 1898, iii. 8-18, 35-46. Also issued separately.

In these articles, the librarian to the legislature of the province of Quebec elaborated his strong "conviction that Cabot never put his foot on Cape Breton land," a belief to which he had previously given expression in a series of six articles contributed to the *Courrier du Canada*,—*Quebec*, February and March, 1896. (332[1])

In a review of HARRISSE, *Cabot*, No. 387, in the *American Historical Review*,—*New York*, July, 1896, i. 717-721, M. Dionne gave a clear statement of the more important problems raised in that volume, and of the solutions proposed. (333)

DOCUMENTI inediti intorno ai primi scopritori italiani delle terre americane. (334)

In the *Annali universali di statistica, economia pubblica, legislazione, storia, viaggi e commercio,—Milano*, 1865, 4th ser., xxi. (clxi.). 204-214.

Reprinted as :

L'America e gli scopritori italiani. (334[a])

In the *Annuario scientifico ed industriale,—Milano*, 1866, ii. 700-704.

This is an abstract of a discussion in the *Ateneo di Milano*, 13 April, 1865, upon the documents published by BARRERA PEZZI, No. 251. The significant portions of the documents are reprinted. —Titles and notes from FUMAGALLI, No. 358.

DONEAUD (G.) I Caboto di Porto Maurizio. (335)

In *La Provincia*, giornale settimanale di *Porto Maurizio*, 19, 26 November, 1881, vol. ii.—Title from HARRISSE, No. 383[d], and FUMAGALLI, No. 358.

DOYLE (JOHN ANDREW) English Colonies in America. Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas by J. A. Doyle.—*London*, 1882. (336)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xvi + 420 + map.

The account of the Cabots, 22-26 and 37-39, is supplemented by Appendix C, "The Cabots and their Voyages," 399-407. This was apparently written when the Paris Library was the "Bibliothèque Impériale," and when BIDDLE and NICHOLLS were the two writers who "have made a special study of the career of Sebastian Cabot." No American ought to complain that the credit is given to BRYANT and GAY, No. 288, of having cut the Gordian knot of the Cabot 1544 map by boldly supposing iv to be a misprint for vii.

DOYLÉ (WILLIAM) Some account of the British dominions beyond the Atlantic : containing chiefly What is most interesting and least known with respect to those Parts : particularly, The important Question about the north west passage Is satisfactorily discussed : with a large map; in which The said supposed Passage, and all the Arctic Regions, are more fully delineated than ever before : By William Doylé—*London*. (337)

8vo. 2 T + 1 l + pp xvi + 87 + map.

The suggestion on p. xi that British North America should be called Sebastia in honour of its discoverer, Sebastian Cabot, and

that even more fantastic alterations of the names of other portions of the New World should be adopted, has led recent writers to mention this book more frequently than its intrinsic value, whether for information or for influence upon the contemporary public, would seem to justify.

DUFFERIN AND AVA (FREDERICK TEMPLE HAMILTON TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, MARQUIS OF) John Cabot. By the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. (338)

In *Scribner's Magazine,—New York*, July, 1897, xxii. 62-80.

The illustrations were selected by Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of the Lenox Library.

Lord Dufferin's article, replete with unqualified statements and hazardous guesses, is none the less most suggestive, and contains as satisfactory an account of what may have happened to and through John Cabot as any contribution to the anniversary literature. With the confident assurance of a mature man, who has dealt with many men, and unhampered by the preconceptions of the historian's traditions, Lord Dufferin reconstructed in outline the career of Cabot in a way that is both plausible and not noticeably inconsistent with the authoritative sources. This estimate of Lord Dufferin's article may profitably be compared with that of Mr. HARRISSE, No. 396, and of Dr. Dawson in the *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*, 1897,—*Toronto*, 1898, ii. 34-35.

DUFFERIN AND AVA (MARQUIS OF) The Cabot Memorial at Bristol. (339)

In *The Times,—London*, 25 June, 1897, and in other London and Bristol newspapers of the same date.

Lord Dufferin, as chairman of the committee organized to raise funds and erect at Bristol a Cabot Memorial Tower, delivered an address at the laying of the corner stone, in which he made the first public announcement of the discovery of the "Cabot Roll," described under KEMYS, No. 151.

Lord Dufferin's remarks at the formal opening of the Tower, 6 September, 1898, were fully reported in the *Western Daily Press,—Bristol*, 7 September, 1898. (340)

A leader in the London *Times* for 25 June, 1897, on "The Cabot Memorial," is interesting as an indication of the preconceptions with which the ordinary well-informed Englishman regards the period of discovery. (341)

EAMES (WILBERFORCE).

See notes under DUFFERIN AND AVA, No. 338, and SABIN, No. 519.

ERRERA (Carlo) I viaggi di Giovanni e di Sebastiano Caboto nell' Atlantico Settentrionale. Considerazioni critiche di Carlo Errera. (342)

In the *Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana,—Roma*, May, 1893, 3rd series, vi. (xxx.), 387-414. Also issued separately.

A careful and intelligent study of Tarducci and Harrisse, from whose evidence he deduces a strong case in favour of a voyage by Sebastian Cabot in 1509.

In a note, pp. 751-752 of the same volume, Dr. Errera calls attention to the evidence contained in the report of Contarini, No. 80, confirmatory of his argument for the 1509 voyage. (342[a])

ERRERA (Carlo) La spedizione di Sebastiano Caboto al rio della Plata. (343)

In the *Archivio Storico Italiano,—Firenze*, 1895, 5th series, xv. 1-62. Also issued separately.

A study of Tarducci and Madero.

The titles of several recent Italian essays upon Cabotian subjects, which have been communicated to this bibliography by Dr. Errera, are signed by his initials and a reference to this note. (343[a])

ERRIZO (Francesco Miniscalchi).

See No. 459.

ESPADA (Juan de la) Demostracion del mapa-mundi de Sebastian Caboto. (344)

This title is quoted by Sr. Fernandez Duro in a list of Spanish maps and manuscripts, printed in his *Arca de Noé,—Madrid*, 1881, p. 538. He gives the reference : Bibliot. part. de S. M.—J. de la Espada—Relac. geog. pagina 131.

FERNANDEZ DURO (Cesáreo) Los Ojos en el Cielo. Libro cuarto de las Disquisiciones Náuticas—*Madrid* 1879. (345)

8vo. T + pp 5-445.

There is a description of the Cabot 1544 map on p. 278.

FERNANDEZ DURO (Cesáreo) Arca de Noé. Libro Sexto de las Disquisiciones Náuticas—*Madrid* 1881. (346)

8vo. T + pp 5-680 + map.

Sebastian Cabot, and his place in nautical history, are mentioned on pp. 314, 342, 521, 538.

FERNANDEZ DURO (Cesáreo) Los Cabotos Juan y Sebastian descubridores en el continente Americano. (347)

In the *Boletin de la Sociedad Geografica,—Madrid,* January-March, 1893, xxxiv. 69-91.

See Tarducci, No. 541.

FERNANDEZ DURO (Cesáreo) Los Cabotos. (348)

In the *Boletin de la Real Academia de la Historia,—Madrid,* March, 1893, xxii. 257-282.

A summary of Harrisse, Bellemo, Tarducci, and especially Madero. Captain Duro develops the suggestion that the difficulties into which Cabot was drawn during his La Plata expedition grew out of the jealousy of the Spanish pilots and cartographers, who felt injured by the fact that they were serving under a foreigner.

According to Prowse, No. 490, p. 30, Captain Duro "brands Sebastian as a traitor to Spain" in a review of Madero, No. 443, in *La España Moderna,—Madrid,* 1892. (349)

Captain Duro's article on La Cosa's map of 1500 is mentioned in the notes to No. 84a.

FERNANDES PINHEIRO (Joaquim Caetano).

The Spanish version of Southey's *Brazil* is described in the notes to No. 528.

FISKE (John) The discovery of America with some account of ancient America and the Spanish conquest by John Fiske—*Boston* mdcccxcii (350)

8vo. 2 volumes. T + pp iii-xxxvi + 516; T + pp iii-xxiv + 631 + 4 maps. Also issued, 250 copies, on large paper in four volumes.

A good summary of what was accomplished by the Cabots, closely following Harrisse, No. 383, is in chapter vii., ii. 1-17.

FLEMING (Sandford) Expeditions to the Pacific. With a brief reference to the Voyages of Discovery in seas contiguous to Canada, in connection with a Western Passage from Europe to Asia. By Sandford Fleming. (351)

In the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada,—*Montreal,* 1890, vii. sect. ii. 89-141 + map. Also issued separately.

In the winter of 1895-96, Sir Sandford Fleming and Sir Mackenzie Bowell made an informal trip to England for the purpose, among others, of arousing interest and securing English co-operation in the proposed Canadian celebration of the Cabot quadricentennial. Sir Sandford made an address before the Royal

Colonial Institute, 9 June, 1896, which was printed in its *Proceedings*, xxvii. 398-422, and was widely circulated in separate form. He also spoke at the dinner mentioned in the note under BRISTOL, No. 281. (352)

FORSTER (JOHANN REINHOLD) Geschichte der Entdeckungen und Schiffahrten im Norden. Mit neuen Originalkarten versehen. Von Johann Reinhold Forster. —*Franckfurt an der Oder* 1784. (353)

8vo. Pp xxiv (including title) + 596 + (2) + 3 maps.

Reissued, with a new, undated title, giving a *Berlin* imprint, the author's name being given as J. H. Forster. Translated into English,—*London*, 1786; T + 3 pp + xvi + 489 + 8 ll + 3 maps, 4to : reprinted with *Dublin* imprint, the collation being the same, but the format in 8vo. There is also a French edition.

The account of Cabot in this important work, which exerted a considerable influence at the time of its appearance, is on pp. 310-313, or 266-269 of the English edition.

FOSTER (WILLIAM EATON) Early english explorations of America. A. The voyages of the Cabots, 1497-98. (354)

In the *Monthly Reference Lists*, prepared by the Librarian of the Providence Public Library,—*New York*, August, 1884, iv. 27-28.

A short annotated bibliography of the more accessible books.

FOX (LUKE) North-vvest fox, or, Fox from the North, west passage. Beginning With King Arthvr, Malga-Octhvr, the two Zeni's of Iseland, Estotiland, and Dorgia; Following with briefe Abstracts of the Voyages of Cabot, Frobisher . . . With the Author his owne Voyage, being the xvi[th]. with the opinions and Collections of the most famous Ma-thematicians, and Cosmographers; . . . By Captaine Lvke Fox of Kingstone vpon Hull—*London* 1635. (355)

Small 4to. T + 5 ll + pp 1-256 + map : see the elaborate collation in No. 356, p. cxxvii.

The Cabot narratives, pp. 13-16, are derived from HAKLUYT.

Reprinted in :

FOX (LUKE) The voyages of Captain Luke Foxe of Hull, and Captain Thomas James of Bristol, in search of a north-west passage, in 1631-32; with narratives of the earlier north-west voyages. . . . Edited, with Notes and an

Introduction, by Miller Christy—*London*, Hakluyt Society, M.DCCC.XCVI. (356)

8vo. 2 volumes. 4 T ; pp v-xvi + ccxxxi + 681 + viii + 5 maps + 3 plates.

FRANKS (AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON).

See note to No. 237.

FREEDMAN (JOHN J.).

See TRUAX, No. 553. Justice Freedman concurred in the opinion of Justice Truax.

FUMAGALLI (GIUSEPPE) Bibliografia degli scritti italiani o stampati in Italia sopra Cristoforo Colombo la scoperta del nuovo mondo e i viaggi degli italiani in America compilata da Giuseppe Fumagalli con la collaborazione di Pietro Amat di S. Filippo—*Roma* M DCCC XCIII. (358)

Folio. 2 T + pp vii-xxi + 217.

Part VI. in the *Raccolta di documenti e studi pubblicati dalla R. Commissione colombiana.*

Giovanni Caboto, Nos. 1080-1093, pp. 169-171 ; valuable for references to recent Italian publications.

GANONG (WILLIAM FRANCIS) The Cartography of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cartier to Champlain. By W. F. Ganong. (359)

In the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada,—*Montreal*, 1890, vii. section ii. 17-58. Also issued separately.

The discussion of the cartographical questions arising from a study of the Cabot 1544 map and other similar maps, pp. 35-37 and 43-49, is important for the identification of the Isle St. John on the Cabot map with the Magdalene group.

GARDENER (HENRY) New-Englands vindidation [*sic*]. Shewing the Mis-understanding of the apprehension To take all that vast Countrey under the Notion of a particular place of one Pattent of Boston, the Metro-politan of the Machechusets there . . . By Henry Gardener Merchant, whose Fa-ther was one of the first Adventurers thither, and into other parts of America—*London*, Printed for the Authour, 1660. (360)

Small 4to. T + 1 l + pp 1-8.

P. 1 : " To Answer such as say His Majesty King Charles has

no Title to that vast Empire, from New-found-land to Cape-Florida: some such there be; . . . Against all. His Majesties Right in those parts, is I. By Discovery from Henry the 7th time, by Sebastian Cabott, for which he had a Pention of 200 Marks per annum."

There is a note to this "stumbling block of all historians" in the Gorges Society reprint of this tract, edited by Dr. C. E. Banks —*Portland*, Maine, 1884: small 4to, facsimile T + T + pp 5-83. See p. 17 for references to DOYLE, D'AVEZAC, STRACHEY and THEVET. (361)

GAY (SIDNEY HOWARD).

See BRYANT, No. 288, for "Bryant and Gay's Popular History," a large part of which was written by Mr. Gay.

GEORGE (WILLIAM) Sebastian Cabot and Richard Eden. (362)

In *Notes and Queries,—London,* 27 March, 1858, 2nd series, v. 263.

See LUCAS, No. 439, and MARKLAND, No. 455.

This communication was followed by a spirited controversy between Mr. George and Mr. Pryce, No. 498, in the Bristol newspapers for March, April, and May, 1858, in regard to the evidence that Sebastian Cabot was born in Bristol. (363)

GEORGE (WILLIAM) The portrait of Sebastian Cabot. (364)

In the *Times and Mirror,—Bristol,* 3 November, 1869. Reprinted, with the omission of the writer's name and of the closing paragraph which mentions the historical works of Mr. Biddle, in the *Daily Post,—Pittsburg*, Pennsylvania, 18 December, 1869. From this it was copied into the *Historical Magazine* for November, 1869, 2nd series, vi. 306-307.

This was apparently the first public announcement in England of the destruction of the Harford-Biddle portrait of Cabot, No. 61, in 1845.

The discovery that the portrait of Cabot could hardly have been painted by Holbein was largely due to the researches of Mr. George; see note under NICHOLLS, No. 468.

GEORGE (WILLIAM) The History of the Portrait of Sebastian Cabot. (365)

In the *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, 1879, iii. 19-21 + plate. The plate is an impression from the original plate of SEYER's engraving from the Harford portrait, see No. 522.

See note to PERRY, No. 478.

GODWYN (MORGAN) Annales of England. Containing the Reignes of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixt, Queene Mary. Written in Latin by the Right Honorable and Right Reverend Father in God, Francis Lord Bishop of Hereford, Thus Englished, corrected and inlarged with the Author's consent, by Morgan Godwyn—*London* 1630. (366)

Small folio. T + 6 ll + pp 1-342.

Willoughby's voyage, set forth by "Sebastian Cabota a Portugall," is described under 1553, p. 259.

GRAVIÈRE (JURIEN DE LA).

See JURIEN DE LA GRAVIÈRE, No. 425.

GREENE (JEREMIAH EVARTS).

Mr. Greene's report to the American Antiquarian Society upon the Cabots and the quadricentennial celebration at Halifax in 1897, is in the *Proceedings* of that Society for 21 October, 1897,—*Worcester*, 1898, 9-12. (367)

GRIFFIS (WILLIAM ELLIOT) The Romance of Discovery A Thousand Years of Exploration and the Unveiling of Continents by William Elliot Griffis—*Boston* (368)

8vo. 2 T + pp 5-304 + plates.

Written at the request of his publishers in the year of the Cabot quadricentennial. John Cabot, 105-111.

GRISELINI (FRANCESCO).

The Venetian portrait of the Cabots, which is said to have been painted by the Abbé Griselini in 1763, is mentioned in a note under JOHN CABOT, No. 20.

HAEBLER (KONRAD) Die "Neuwe Zeitung aus Presilg-Land" im Fürstlich Fugger'schen Archiv. Von Dr. Konrad Haebler. (369)

In the *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, 1895, xxx. 352-368.

Among the foreign ventures entered into by the commercial house of the Fuggers, through their representatives in Spain, which are described in this article, was Sebastian Cabot's Molucca (-La Plata) expedition of 1526. Dr. Haebler quotes, p. 368, two significant entries from the account books of the Fuggers, reading:

Sebastiano gabato Cosmographo hat im Sebastian khurz gelihen,

dem er ain mappa mundi machen sollen, das aber nit geschehen, noch wir solch geldt auf vnser vilfeltig fordern von jm einbringen khunden, halten es für verlorn. mrs. 2250. (369[a])

Seb. Gobeto cosmographo. Dafür hat er inest ain carta de marear machen sollen, so aber hernachmals nit beschehen, vnnd ist diser jar in Engelandt zogen, wissen nit ob er noch beileben ist, oder nit. mrs. 2250. hat Jörg Stecher geliehen. (369[b])

HAKES (HARRY) John and Sebastian Cabot, a four hundredth anniversary memorial of the discovery of America. by Harry Hakes, M.D. . . . Read before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, June 24th 1897. Prepared at the request and published by the Society—*Wilkes-Barré*, Penn'a. 1897. (370)

8vo. Cover + T + pp 3-14.

HALE (EDWARD EVERETT) Report of the Council. (371)

In the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society, 21 October, 1865,—*Cambridge*, 1866, 14-53.

"The influence wrought in English society and literature by the discovery and first colonization of this continent;" the Cabot discovery, 19-30.

Dr. Hale first called public attention to the FABYAN *Cronicon*, No. 105, in the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society for 25 April, 1860, 36-38. (372)

HALE (EDWARD EVERETT) Remarks of the Rev. Edward E. Hale on Mr. Bergenroth's Letter. (373)

In the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society, 24 April, 1867,—*Cambridge*, 1867, 38-42.

See note under AYALA, No. 7[a].

HALIBURTON (THOMAS C.) An historical and statistical account of Nova-Scotia, . . . by Thomas C. Haliburton—*Halifax* 1829. (374)

8vo. 2 volumes. T + pp iii-vi + 340 + viii + map + 2 plates; T + pp 453 + iii + 2 tables + 6 plates + map.

An undated reprint, with the imprint *Halifax*, is said to have been published in *London*. This edition contains 3 maps and 8 plates.

It is stated on pp. 2-5 that the Cabot landfall is generally supposed to have been at Trinity Bay, Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The Royal Society of Canada held its 1897 meeting at Halifax on June 21-25, in special recognition of the Cabot quadricentennial. The official report of this meeting is described below under ROYAL SOCIETY, No. 510. The Halifax local papers, the *Herald* and *Evening Mail*, and the *Morning Chronicle*, gave extended and very satisfactory reports of the Cabot proceedings in their issues for 25 June, 1897, the first two making this a special Cabot number: see PIERS, PROWSE, and ROSS. The *Herald* report was reprinted in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Canada, 1897, xciii-ciii. (375)

HAMERSLEY (J. HOOKER) John Cabot, Discoverer of the North American Continent. (376)

In the *Century Magazine*,—*New York*, May, 1897, liv. 154.

The writer of this "open letter" derived his enthusiasm for the celebration of the Cabot quadricentennial from a comparison of the 1841 and 1862 editions of BANCROFT, No. 248.

HANNAY (JAMES) The history of Acadia, from its first discovery to its surrender to England by the Treaty of Paris. by James Hannay—*St. Johns, N.B.* 1879. (377)

8vo. T + pp iii-viii + 440.

The Cabot landfall is assigned to Newfoundland, 3-6.

HARFORD (CHARLES JOSEPH).

See notes under CABOT, No. 61, and MATHEWS, No. 456. The latter volume contains, pp. 23-38, the verses written by Mr. Harford to Sir Frederick Eden, as if from Sebastian Cabot, reciting "What happened unto me," in response to which the original portrait was presented to Mr. Harford. (378)

HARRISSE (HENRY) Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima a description of works relating to America published between the years 1492 and 1551—*New York*, MDCCCLXVI. (381)

4to. 2 T + 2 ll + pp lv + 519.

"Several overlooked authorities concerning Cabot's memorable voyage" are noted on pp. 59-60.

A supplementary volume has a title as above, adding:

Additions—*Paris*, M.DCCC.LXXII. (382)

4to. 2 T + pp xl + 199.

HARRISSE (HENRY) Jean et Sébastien Cabot leur origine et leurs voyages étude d'histoire critique suivie

d'une cartographie, d'une bibliographie et d'une chronologie des voyages au nord-ouest de 1497 à 1550 d'après des documents inédits par Henry Harrisse — *Paris* M.D.CCC.LXXXII (383)

Large 8vo. 2 T + pp 400 + map.

No. 1 in the "Recueil de voyages et de documents pour servir à l'histoire de la géographie Depuis le xiii^e jusqu'à la fin du xvi^e siècle publié Sous la direction de MM. Ch. Schefer et Henri Cordier."

The map is in colours, from a facsimile of the Cabot 1544 map made by S. Pilinski. Measuring $15\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{5}{8}$ inches, or 39+26.3 cmm., it gives about half of the North Atlantic, showing the European and American coasts.

The introductory text, which should be compared with No. 387 for an illustration of how the author's conclusions were modified by further study and long-continued consideration of the real meaning of the sources, is followed by :

Notes pour servir à une classification des œuvres cartographique de la première moitié du xvi^e siècle concernant l'Amérique septentrionale ; 139-252. Much of the information here given is not repeated in No. 385. (383[a])

Chronologie ; 255-306. (383[b])

Appendices, containing the original text of all the Cabot sources of which Mr. Harrisse was aware in 1882 ; 309-366. (383[c])

Bibliographie. "Nous n'avons inséré dans cette bibliographie que les ouvrages : 1° concernant les Cabot écrits par leurs contemporains ; 2° consacrés exclusivement à ces navigateurs ; 3° contenant des assertions ou des indications qui ne se trouvent pas ailleurs." Arranged chronologically. (383[d])

HARRISSE (Henry) Christophe Colomb son origine, sa vie, ses voyages, sa famille & ses descendants d'après des documents inédits par Henry Harrisse — *Paris* M.D.CCC.LXXXIV. (384)

Large 8vo. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp v-xi + 459 : 2 T + pp 5-605 + 3 plates + 2 maps + 5 tables.

No. vi. in the "Recueil de Voyages de MM. Schefer et Cordier."

"Priorité de la découverte du continent . . . Les droits de Jean Cabot," ii. 104-111, analyses the evidence for the dates 1496 and 1497.

HARRISSE (Henry) The Discovery of North America a critical, documentary, and historic investigation, with An Essay on the Early Cartography of the New World, including Descriptions of Two Hundred and Fifty Maps or Globes existing or lost, constructed before the year

1536; to which are added A Chronology of One Hundred Voyages Westward, Projected, Attempted, or Accomplished between 1431 and 1504; Biographical Accounts of the Three Hundred Pilots who first crossed the Atlantic; and a Copious List of the Original Names of American Regions, Caciqueships, Mountains, Islands, Capes, Gulfs, Rivers, Towns, and Harbours. By Henry Harrisse—*London*, Henry Stevens and Son, *Paris*, H. Welter, 1892. (385)

4to. 2 T + pp v-xii + 803 + 23 plates. 380 copies issued.

"The First Voyage of John Cabot, 1497. The Claims of Sebastian Cabot. The Second Voyage of John Cabot, 1498-1499 (?)," 1-50. America believed to be distinct from Asia; opinions of John Cabot, 107-108. Contemporary references to maps by John Cabot, 406-408. Biographical outline of Sebastian Cabot's career, 706-708. DRAPERS' COMPANY accounts, No. 94, 747-750.

HARRISSE (HENRY) Sébastien Cabot, navigateur vénetien. (386)

In DRAPEYRON, *Revue de Géographie*,—*Paris*, November, 1894-March, 1895, xxxv. 381-388, 474-481, xxxvi. 16-23, 97-104, 200-207. Also issued separately.

A review of TARDUCCI, No. 539. Signed B. A. V.

HARRISSE (HENRY) John Cabot the discoverer of North America and Sebastian his Son a chapter of the maritime history of England under the Tudors 1496-1557 By Henry Harrisse—*London*, B. F. Stevens, 1896. (387)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xi + 503 + 8 maps and facsimiles.

"Syllabus of the original contemporary documents which refer to the Cabots, to their lives, and to their voyages, 1496-1557," 385-469.

Reviewed in the *Saturday Review*,—*London*, lxxxi. 255-256, and elsewhere as noted under the reviewers' names.

A translation into Spanish of the portions of chapters v.-xi. which deal directly with Cabot's La Plata expedition, by Sr. LAFONE QUEVEDO, is described as No. 430*.

This work, the real culmination of Mr. Harrisse's Cabotian studies, is not a history; it is rather a laboratory manual, in which the student finds revealed each step of the processes through which the material of history has been forced, in order that it might be made to render up the truth which was concealed within it. The subject is peculiarly suited to the method of treatment adopted by Mr. Harrisse—a treatment peculiarly adapted to his personal strength as an investigator of historical problems. His labours have been

of inestimable service in making possible, by succeeding writers of history, a characterization of the work and the character of Sebastian Cabot which shall be fair to human nature and true to the facts of history. His magnificent services as investigator and as student have transformed one of the most perplexing problems of colonial history into one of those most easily understood.

HARRISSE (Henry) When did John Cabot discover North America? (388)

In *The Forum,—New York*, June, 1897, xxiii. 463-475.
Issued separately, with a postscript, as :

John Cabot's discovery of North America : the alleged date and land fall. (388^a)

8vo. Cover + 14 pp.
Reprinted in :

HARRISSE (Henry) The discovery of North America by John Cabot, the alleged date and landfall also the ship's name, the "Matthew," a forgery of Chatterton? Third edition, revised and enlarged.—*London*, B. F. Stevens, June 1897. (389)

12mo. T + pp 3-48 + 1 p. errata.
The first issue of this edition was suppressed, in order that the mathematical corrections might be embodied in the text. It was reprinted without the page of errata, but with a slip at p. 30. The algebraic refutation was revised, enlarged, and completed in No. 393 : see notes under Dawson, No. 318, and the *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada,—Toronto*, 1898, ii. 32-43.

HARRISSE (Henry) John Cabot and the Matthew. (390)

In *Notes and Queries,—London*, 26 June and 14 August, 1897, 8th series, xi. 501-502, and xii. 129-132.
The first of these communications was reprinted in No. 389, pp. 39-47. The second was issued separately, as :

HARRISSE (Henry) The date of Cabot's discovery of the American continent, and an alleged forgery of Chatterton. A rejoinder by Mr. Henry Harrisse—*London*, B. F. Stevens, 1897. (390^1)

12mo. T + pp 3-12.
The other side of this controversy is described under Prowse, Nos. 493-494, and Weare, No. 561.

HARRISSE (HENRY) Sébastien Cabot pilote-major d'Espagne considéré comme cartographe. (391)

In DRAPEYRON, *Revue de Géographie*,—*Paris*, June and July, 1897, xl. 401-408, xli. 36-43. Also issued separately.

See the note on the Cabot maps, No. 39*.

HARRISSE (HENRY) Sébastien Cabot pilote-major d'Espagne considéré comme navigateur. (392)

In DRAPEYRON, *Revue de Géographie*,—*Paris*, November, 1897, xli. 321-335. Also issued separately.

This is a summary of Mr. Harrisse's latest conclusions respecting the mismanagement of the La Plata expedition; with translations from portions of the Spanish documents which have not yet been published.

HARRISSE (HENRY) L'atterrage de Cabot au continent américain. Par Henri Harrisse. (393)

In the *Nachrichten* of the Königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Philologisch-historische Klasse,—*Göttingen*, 1897, pp. 326-348. Also issued separately.

HARRISSE (HENRY) The diplomatic history of America its first chapter 1452-1493-1494 by Henry Harrisse—*London*, B. F. Stevens, 1897. (394)

12mo. 2 T + map + 2 ll + pp 230.

The weak points in the evidence which has been said to show that Henry VII. of England disregarded the supposititious papal right to divide the world between Spain and Portugal, when Cabot was commissioned in 1497, are noticed on pp. 45-48.

HARRISSE (HENRY) Did Cabot return from his second voyage? (395)

In the *American Historical Review*,—*New York*, April, 1898, iii. 449-455. Also issued separately.

An examination of No. 151, of which it is said that it "strongly tends to prove that John Cabot did return from his last voyage before September 29, 1498, and that he was still living after the latter date."

HARRISSE (HENRY) The Outcome of the Cabot Quater-Centenary. (396)

In the *American Historical Review*,—*New York*, October, 1898, iv. 38-61. Also issued separately.

This is apparently the pamphlet announced in the list of Mr.

Harrisse's publications at the end of No. 394, as "Reprint of an article published in the *North American Review*." It is a characteristic expression of his opinions, as drawn out by hisexamination of the essays described under DAWSON, DUFFERIN, LODGE, and MARKHAM. His survey of the whole question ends with the declaration that "it is proved beyond cavil and sophistry that Sebastian Cabot was only an unmitigated charlatan, a mendacious and unfilial boaster, a would-be traitor to Spain, a would-be traitor to England."

HARRISSE (HENRY) The Cabots. (397)

In the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada,—*Ottawa*, 1898, 2nd series, iv. sec. ii. 103-106.

Notes addressed to the Royal Society of Canada in rectification of some statements in papers contributed by Mr. S. E. Dawson, Nos. 316-320; presented by Sir John Bourinot and read May 25, 1898.

HART (ALBERT BUSHNELL).

See No. 134; and CHANNING, No. 302.

HARVEY (MOSES) The voyages and discoveries of the Cabots, by the Rev. M. Harvey, of St. John's, Newfoundland. (398)

In the *Collections*, 1893-1895, of the Nova Scotia Historical Society,—*Halifax*, 1895, ix. 17-37.

One of the earliest suggestions of the reasons for celebrating the Cabot Quadricentennial. See the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Canada,—*Ottawa*, 1895, xii. xvi-xvii, for an abstract of Dr. Harvey's letter advocating this celebration. A second letter, dated 5 May, 1896, is printed in the *Proceedings*, *R.S.C.*, 1896, xiii. pp. xxvi-xxviii; see DAWSON, No. 318, pp. ix-xi. (398[1])

A Review of DAWSON, No. 317, by Dr. Harvey, was printed in the *Gazette*,—*Montreal*, 30 July, 1895. (399)

The "Address at the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Cabot Memorial Tower, Signal Hill, June 22nd, 1897, By the Rev'd M. Harvey" was printed in the *Evening Herald*,—*St. John's, Newfoundland*, 25 June, 1897. (400)

HARVEY (MOSES) Newfoundland in 1897 being Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Year and the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Island by John Cabot —*London*, Sampson Low, 1897. (401)

12mo. T + pp iii-xiv + 203 + map + 24 plates.

Dr. Harvey was the author of a *Text Book of Newfoundland His-*

tory, published in *Boston*, 1885. This was revised and enlarged in a second edition, *A Short History of Newfoundland*,—*London* and *Glasgow*, 1890. This was followed by *Newfoundland as it is*, 1894, *A handbook and Tourists' Guide*,—*London*, Kegan Paul, 1894. Each of these works contains various statements regarding Cabot's discovery of the island. (401[a])

See HATTON, No. 403.

HASSALL (ARTHUR).

See note under BEAZLEY, No. 257.

HATTON (JOSEPH) and HARVEY (MOSES) Newfoundland The Oldest British Colony, its history, its present condition, and its prospects in the future. By Joseph Hatton and the Rev. M. Harvey, supplemented by Artistic Contributions—*London*, 1883. (403)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xxiv + 489 + 8 plates.

A new edition was

. . . Reprinted from the English Edition; revised, corrected, and enlarged—*Boston*, 1883. (404)

8vo. T + pp iii-xix + 431 + 8 plates + map.

The account of the Cabot discovery, 1-10, recognizes that all doubts, so far as the supposed landfall on Newfoundland are concerned, were set at rest by the discovery of the 1544 Cabot map.

HAYWARD (CHARLES, JR.) The School Library. Published under the sanction of the board of education of the state of Massachusetts. vol. v. Lives of eminent individuals, celebrated in American history—*Boston*, 1839. (405)

12mo. 3 T + pp iii-xii + 380 + facsim. + Cabot port.

The "Life of Sebastian Cabot," by Mr. C. Hayward, 85-134, is a summary of BIDDLE and CAMPBELL.

HAYWARD (CHARLES) The Library of American biography conducted by Jared Sparks. vol. ix.—*Boston*, 1838. (406)

12mo. 3 T + pp v-xii + 358 + facsim.

An engraved title has a portrait of Sebastian Cabot "From an original Painting by Holbein. G. F. Storm, sc."

Reprinted, page for page, *New York*, 1844, and, without the engraved title, 1856.

The Life of Sebastian Cabot, by Mr. Hayward, is on pp. 90-162. It is "an attempt to do justice to a man whose unobtrusive greatness has been studiously overlooked."

HAZARD (Ebenezer).

Hazard's *Historical Collections*,—*Philadelphia*, 1792, 2 volumes quarto, are referred to in the notes to Henry VII., No. 136.

HELLWALD (Friedrich Anton Heller von) Sebastian Cabot. von Friedrich von Hellwald—*Berlin*, 1871. (407)

8vo. T + pp 3-43.

In the *Sammlung gemeinverständlicher wissenschaftlicher Vorträge*, herausgegeben von Rud. Virchow und Fr. v. Holtzendorff, vi. series iv (cxxiv).

HERBERT (William) The history of the twelve great Livery Companies of London; principally compiled from their grants and records. With an historical essay, and accounts of each company, by William Herbert—*London*, the author, MDCCCXXXVII (-1836). (408)

8vo. 2 volumes. T + pp iii-xii + 498 + table; T + pp v-viii + 683.

The significant portions of the document described under Drapers' Company, No. 94, were first printed, together with some account of Cabot, in i. 410-412.

HESSELS (Johann Heinrich).

Hessel's bibliography of Ortelius is described as No. 181.

HIGGINSON (Thomas Wentworth).

Mr. Higginson's *Book of American Explorers*,—*Boston*, 1877, is mentioned under Hakluyt, No. 133[b]. (409)

HILLIARD (George S.).

See note under Biddle, No. 262, for Mr. Hilliard's article on Cabot in the *North American Review*,—*Boston*, April, 1832, xxxiv. 405-428.

THE HISTORY of the British dominions in North America: from the first discovery of that vast continent by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, to its present glorious establishment as confirmed by the late treaty of peace in 1763.—*London*, MDCCLXXIII. (410)

4to. T + 6 ll + pp 3-297 + 275 + map.

HODDER (F. H.) The Expansion of the English Race. (410*)

An intelligent review of BEAZLEY's *Cabot*, No. 256. In *The Dial*,—*Chicago*, 16 November, 1898, xxv. 342-343.

HODGES (ELIZABETH) The Cabots and the Discovery of America. With a brief description and history of Brandon Hill, the site of the Cabot Memorial Tower. By Elizabeth Hodges. Illustrated by S. Loxton—*Bristol.* (411)

Small 4to. Cover + T + pp 3-32.

On p. 23 is the statement that Sebastian Cabot was the first to introduce into England the Spanish practice of sheathing keels with lead.

HOPPER (CLARENCE) Sebastian Cabot, an episode in his life. (412)

In *Notes and Queries*,—*London*, 15 February, 1862, 3rd series, i. 125.

The letters described under EDWARD VI., No. 102, and CHARLES V., No. 71, was first printed in this communication.

HORSFORD (EBEN NORTON) John Cabot's Landfall in 1497, and the site of Norumbega. A letter to Chief-Justice Daly, president of the American Geographical Society. By Eben Norton Horsford,—*Cambridge*, 1886. (413)

4to. Cover + T + pp 3-42 + 2 plates + 8 maps.

On the assumption that LOK's map, No. 156, is "a sketch produced by John Cabot on his return from his voyage, early in August, 1497, of what he observed between the morning of the 24th of June and the date of his departure from our shores," Professor Horsford demonstrates that the landfall was on what is now Salem Neck in Massachusetts Bay.

HOWLAND (OLIVER AIKEN) The fourth century of Canadian history. By O. A. Howland, M.P. (414)

In the *Canadian Magazine*,—*Toronto*, January, 1895, iv. 199-209.

HOWLEY (JAMES PATRICK) The Landfall of Cabot. (415)

In the *Bulletin-Transactions*, 1886-1889, of the Geographical Society of Quebec,—*Quebec*, 1889, i. 67-78 + 2 maps.

An effort to refute No. 413, and to locate the landfall on Labrador.

HOWLEY (Michael F.) Cabot's Landfall. (416)

In the *Magazine of American History*,—*New York*, October, 1891, xxvi. 267-288.

A strong reply to No. 415 and to Beaudouin, No. 255, in favour of a landfall at Cape Bonavista.

HOWLEY (Michael F.) Cabot's Voyages. A lecture delivered in St. Patrick's Hall, for the Athenæum, St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Right Rev. Bishop Howley, January 11th, 1897. (417)

8vo. 2 T + pp 3-39 + map.

An argument in favour of a landfall at Cape St. John, supported by the suggestion that Cabot sighted the southern point of Greenland, following directions received in Iceland. The ideas of Dawson appear to him "obviously absurd and impossible . . . to people born with the 'nautical sense,' as we are here in Newfoundland."

The "Oration, On the Occasion of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Cabot Signal Tower and Jubilee Memorial by Right Rev. Bishop Howley" was printed in the *Evening Herald*,—*St. John's, N.F.*, 25 June, 1897. (418)

HUDD (Alfred E.).

Mr. Hudd's introduction to "the Cabot Roll" is mentioned under Kemys, No. 152.

HUGHES (Walter William) A short account of the Cabots and the First Discovery of the Continent of America. Compiled for the Cabot Celebration Committee by Walter William Hughes, Member of the Bristol Town Council—*Bristol*, 8th March, 1897. (419)

8vo. Pp. 1-8.

A very careful statement, unusually moderate for an avowedly local essay, of the connection between the Cabots and Bristol.

HUGUES (Luigi) Le navigazioni di G. e S. Caboto Memoria del Professore L. Hugues. (420)

In the *Memorie della Società Geografica Italiana*,—*Rome*, 1878, i. pt. iii. 275-313. Also issued separately.

A useful discussion of the idea that Cabot may have secured information or suggestions from the Iceland traditions.

HUMBOLDT (ALEXANDER, BARON VON) Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent et des progrès de l'astronomie nautique aux quinzième et seizième siècles par Alexandre de Humboldt—*Paris* 1836(-1839). (421)

8vo. 5 volumes. T + pp iii-xxvii + 362 ; 373 ; 407 ; 336 ; 263 + 4 maps. Reissued, 1839, with 2 maps.

There are German editions, *Berlin*, 1836(-52), and 1852 : the latter has a much-needed index.

The priority of Cabot's discovery of the American mainland is noted, iv. 230-232, with a footnote containing " les documens les plus importans pour l'histoire des deux premières navigations de Sébastien Cabot."

HUNT (WILLIAM) Historic Towns—Bristol, by William Hunt—*London*, Longmans, 1887. (422)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xiii + 230 + 4 maps.

The account of the Cabots, 126-135, follows DEANE closely.

JIMENEZ DE LA ESPADA (MARCOS) Relaciones geographicas de Indias publícalas el ministerio de fomento. Perú.—*Madrid* 1893. (423)

Spanish folio. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp v-clv + 216 + clix ; 2 T + pp v-l + 242 + clviii.

A footnote in vol. i., p. xxx, made known the reference to a map drawn by Sebastian CABOT, No. 44.

JONES (JOHN WINTER) Divers voyages touching the discovery of America and the islands adjacent. Collected and published by Richard Hakluyt, prebendary of Bristol, in the year 1582. Edited, With Notes and an Introduction, by John Winter Jones, of the British Museum. —*London*, Hakluyt Society, M.DCCC.L. (424)

8vo. 2 T + 1 l + pp cxi + 171 + 6 + 2 maps + facsimile.

See HAKLUYT, No. 125. The editorial comments on Cabot's writings are on p. lvii, and on Biddle's strictures on Hakluyt, on pp. lxviii-lxxiii, lxxxviii-lxxxix.

JURIEN DE LA GRAVIÈRE (JEAN BAPTISTE EDMOND) Les marins du xv^e^ et du xvi^e^ siècle par le vice-amiral Jurien de la Gravière—*Paris* 1879. (425)

8vo. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp 321 + Cabot map; 2 T + pp 344 + map.

La Mappemonde de Sébastien Cabot, i. 207-321, is the subheading of part ii., which deals principally with the English discovery of Russia. A portion of this part was printed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes,—Paris*, 15 June, 1876, xv. 757-784, with the heading : "Sébastien Cabot et Sir Hugh Willoughby."

KERR (ROBERT).

The title of Kerr's *Collection of Voyages*, 1811-1824, is quoted under STEVENSON, No. 534.

KIDDER (FREDERICK) The discovery of North America by John Cabot. A first chapter in the history of North America. (426)

In the *New England Historic-Genealogical Register,—Boston*, October, 1878, xxxii. 380-389. Reprinted separately, with a map. Read before the Maine Historical Society, 17 February, 1874.

The Cabot 1544 map and PASQUALIGO, No. 183, persuaded Mr. Kidder that Cabot circumnavigated Prince Edward Island and followed the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence until he had explored 300 leagues, before he turned homeward. This theory was made the subject of extended notices in the Boston daily newspapers.

KOHL (JOHANN GEORG) Die beiden ältesten General-Karten von Amerika. Ausgeführt in den Jahren 1527 und 1529 auf befehl Kaiser Karl's V. Im Besitz der grossherzoglichen Bibliothek zu Weimar. Erläutert von J. G. Kohl—*Weimar*, Geographisches Institut, 1860. (427)

Imperial 4to. 2 T + pp v-x + 185 + 2 facsimile maps.

On pp. 146-151, Der La Plata-Strom, Dr. Kohl shows that RIBERO in his 1529 maps used the information which Cabot sent home to Spain in 1528 by the *Trinidad*; see the *Introduction*, p. xxix.

KOHL (JOHANN GEORG) A descriptive catalogue of those Maps, Charts and Surveys relating to America, which are mentioned in Vol. III. of Hakluyt's Great Work, by J. G. Kohl—*Washington* 1857. (427*)

8vo. T + pp 3-86.

The references to maps made by the Cabots are discussed on pp. 11-16.

KOHL (JOHANN GEORG) Geschichte der Entdeckung Amerika's von Columbus bis Franklin—*Bremen* 1861. (428)

12mo. T + 2 ll + pp 454.

Neues Ausgabe,—*Leipzig*, 1885. Translated into English by Major R. R. Noch,—*London*, 1865; 2 volumes small 8vo.

KOHL (JOHANN GEORG) Documentary history of the state of Maine, edited by William Willis. Vol. I. containing a history of the discovery of Maine by J. G. Kohl —*Portland*, 1869. (429)

8vo. 3 T + pp viii + 9-535 + 23 maps.

The second title is "A history of the discovery of the east coast of North America, particularly the coast of Maine; from the northmen in 990, to the charter of Gilbert in 1578."

This volume has had a considerable influence in popularizing in the United States sound scientific ideas regarding the proper methods for studying the period of discovery. The Cabot voyages are discussed on pp. 121-163, the sources being interpreted under the influence of HUMBOLDT. A careful study of the 1544 Cabot map, pp. 358-377, leads to one of the earliest convincing expressions of doubt about Sebastian Cabot's share in its construction. An appendix by M. D'AVEZAC, No. 243, replies to Dr. Kohl's very able arguments against a 1494 Cabot voyage.

Dr. Kohl's narrative is condensed in LARNED, *History for Ready Reference,—Springfield, Massachusetts*, 1894, i. 51-54.

KOHL (JOHANN GEORG) Geschichte der Entdeckungsreisen und Schifffahrten zur Magellan's-strasse und zu den ihr benachbarten Ländern und Meeren von J. G. Kohl—*Berlin*, 1877. (430)

8vo. 2 T + pp iii-xii + 177 + 8 maps.

Cabot's La Plata expedition is discussed on pp. 52-53.

LAFONE QUEVEDO (S. A.) El "Sebastian Gaboto" de Henry Harrisse. (430*)

In the *Boletin* of the Instituto Geográfico Argentino,—*Buenos Aires*, 1898, xix. 3-34, 360-418. Also issued separately.

See note under HARRISSE, No. 387. Sr. Lafone Quevedo translated the portions of Harrisse's work which relate to the La Plata expedition, printing the documents in the appendix to No. 387, besides adding notes and rectifications based upon an intimate acquaintance with the localities visited by Cabot in 1526-1529.

These corrections made a material addition to the knowledge of Cabot's itinerary during these years, and effectually supersede every other account of that expedition.

LAMB (Martha Joanna Reade).

See the note under Truax, No. 553.

LAMBERT DE ST. BRIS (Thomas H.) Rectificaciones históricas (extracto) viajes de Vespucio y Caboto. América, nombre de origen indígena. El célebre y más antiguo conocido mapa de América de Juan de la Cosa—*Barcelona* 1892. (431)

8vo. Cover + 2 T + pp iii-xxii + 5-27.

There is a curious illustration of the ease with which special pleading can pervert the apparent significance of historical data, in the paragraphs headed, "¿ Si existían pruebas de un viaje trasatlántico al xv siglo por Juan ó Sebastiano Caboto ?" pp. 21-23.

LANZA (G.).

A letter, written in Venice, 29 March, 1876, concerning the claims of Chioggia to be the birthplace of John Cabot, is noted under Bullo, No. 290[1].

LARNED (Joseph Nelson).

The account of Cabot in the *History for Ready Reference, from the best historians, biographers, and specialists in the English Language*, edited by Mr. Larned,—*Springfield, Massachusetts*, 1894, i. 51-54, v. 3678, is from Bancroft, Deane, and Kohl. (432)

LA ROQUE (Louis de) Armorial de la Noblesse de Languedoc généralité de Montpellier par M. Louis de la Roque—*Montpellier* (*Paris*) 1860. (433)

Large 8vo. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp v-xxix + 560; xvi + 463 + plate.

In the account of the Cabots de la Fare et de Dampmartin, ii. 163-165, the family line is traced from the Anglo-Venetian discoverer, through "Louis, fils de Jean, retiré en France demeurant à St. Paul la Coste, dans les Cévennes . . . Sébastien mourut en France sans postérité." The arms, "d'azur à trois chabots d'or," with the device, semper cor caput Cabot, are the same as those of the Cabot family on the Jersey Islands, from whom the New England Cabots claim descent: see note under Lodge, No. 438. These do not correspond with the motto on the Cabot portrait, No. 61. Mr. Harrisse describes his fruitless efforts to discover some

trace of evidence to support the claims of the French or the Jersey Cabots, in his *Cabot*, pp. 381-384.

LATIMER (John) Bristol: its associations and surroundings, Historical, Literary, Scientific, Antiquarian, Social and Commercial in connection with the visit of the British Association for the advancement of science, 1898. Descriptive Text by John Latimer—*Bristol.* (434)

Oblong 8vo. Cover + pp 96.
The Cabots, 62-63.

LELEWEL (Joachim) Géographie du moyen age, étudiée par Joachim Lelewel—*Bruxelles*, 1852. (435)

8vo. 4 volumes, with atlas.
Besides useful working engravings of the maps which suggest the results of the Cabot voyages, there is a passing reference to them, ii. 140.

LEON PINELO (Antonio de) Epitome de la biblioteca Oriental i Occidental, Nautica i Geografica. Por el Licenciado Antonio de Leon Relator del Supremo i Real Consejo de las Indias—*Madrid*, M.DC.XXIX. (436)

Small 4to. T + 43 ll + pp 186 + xiii.
A revised edition has the title :

LEON PINELO (Antonio de) Epitome . . . de Leon Pinelo . . . coronista maior de las indias, añadido, y enmendado nuevamente . . . por mano del marques de Torre-Neuva, su Secretariō del Despacho Universal de Hacienda, Indias, i Marina—*Madrid*, M.D.CC.XXXVII. (437)

Folio. 3 volumes. T + 20 ll + columns (2 on each page) 1-536 + pp 537-538 + ll 539-561 + 53 ll; T (1738) + 1 l + col. 561-912 + ll 913-920 + Divxxi-Divxxxii + col. 921-1191 + ll 1192-1199 + Mcc-Mccxxxviii; T + 1 l + col. 1200-1729 + pp 1-133.
See the note under Ramusio, No. 195[b], for an account of the references under Cabot's name, p. 45, 1629 edition; i. col. 377, 1737 edition. The reference under Grajales is discussed in the notes to Cabot, No. 56[a].

LODGE (Henry Cabot) The home of the Cabots. (438)

In the *Nineteenth Century*,—*London*, May, 1897, ccxliii. 734-738. Reprinted in the *Eclectic Magazine* for June, 1897, and, in book form, in LODGE, *Certain Accepted Heroes*,—*New York*, Harpers, 1897, 189-200.

This is an effort to prove that "the strongest evidence we have shows that the men who gave England her title to North America . . . sprang from those Channel Islands (Jersey) which have been a part of Great Britain ever since William the Conqueror seized the English Crown." Some of the curious inconsistencies in the argument are pointed out in the *Review of Historical Literature relating to Canada*,—*Toronto*, 1898, ii. 35-37; see also HARRISSE, No. 396.

LUCAS (SAMUEL) Sebastian Cabot. (439)

In *Notes and Queries*,—*London*, 6 March, 1858, 2nd series, v. 193-194.

This is one of the early declarations that Sebastian was a liar. It is a continuation of a discussion as to his birthplace, previously conducted through the Bristol newspapers; see the references under GEORGE, No. 362.

MACDONALD (WILLIAM) The landfall of Cabot and the extent of his discoveries. (440)

In the *Proceedings* of the Maine Historical Society,—*Portland*, 1897, viii. 416-426.

A very sensible statement, based upon HARRISSE.

MACKINTOSH (CHARLES HERBERT) Cabot and other western explorers. By the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, Lieutenant-governor of the N. W. Territories. (441)

In the *Canadian Magazine*,—*Toronto*, December, 1896, viii. 150-156.

MACPHERSON (A. C.) The Good Ship "Matthew" or four hundred years ago. A Poem by A. C. Macpherson. —*Bristol.* (442)

Small 4to. Cover + 2 T + pp 5-31.

MADERO (EDUARDO) Historia del puerto de Buenos Aires por D. Eduardo Madero. Tomo I. Descubrimiento del Rio de la Plata y de sus principales afluentes y fundación de las más antiguas ciudades en sus márgenes—*Buenos Aires* 1892. (443)

Large 8vo. T + pp 389.

This work, which was praised very highly by Spanish historical writers at the time of its appearance, was privately printed by Sr. Madero in an edition of 250 copies for private circulation. A new edition is said to be in contemplation. The volume is reported to contain a considerable number of new and important documents discovered in the Archives of the Indies and other depositaries. See FERNANDEZ DURO, No. 348, and FREGEIRO in the *Revista* of the Museo de la Plata.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY Cabot quadricentennial. Brunswick, Maine, Wednesday, June 23, 1897. (444)

In the *Collections and Proceedings* of the Maine Historical Society, —*Portland*, October, 1897, vii. 337-454.

The papers read at this meeting are described under BAXTER, BLACK, BURRAGE, MACDONALD, and SEWALL.

MAJOR (RICHARD HENRY) The life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the navigator; and its results . . . a refutation of French claims to priority in discovery; Portuguese knowledge (subsequently lost) of the Nile lakes; and the history of the naming of America. From Authentic Cotemporary Documents. by Richard Henry Major—*London* 1868. (445)

8vo. 2 T + pp lii + 487 + 6 plates + 7 maps.

A second edition, rewritten and condensed, has the title: The Discoveries of Prince Henry—*London*, 1877, pp xii + 326 + 11 plates and maps.

The sometime important problem of the priority in the discovery of the American mainland is decided in favour of Cabot, p. 374. The index refers to "John and his brother Sebastian."

Mr. Major's edition of STRACHEY, *Virginia*,—*London*, 1849, is described as No. 214.

MAJOR (RICHARD HENRY) The true date of the English Discovery of the American Continent under John and Sebastian Cabot: a letter addressed by Richard Henry Major to C. S. Perceval. (446)

In *Archæologia*, published by the Society of Antiquaries of *London*, 1871, xliii. 17-42. Also issued separately.

A discussion of KOHL and D'AVEZAC, No. 429. The wording of the title probably explains why this essay is frequently referred to as if it contained the first convincing suggestion that the figures mccccxciiii on the Cabot 1544 map, No. 55^{2}-55^{5}, were originally

written in manuscript mccccxcvii with the lines forming the V not joining at the bottom.

MARKHAM (Albert Hastings).

Admiral Markham's edition of Davis, *Voyages and Works*,—*London*, 1880, is described as No. 87.

MARKHAM (Clements Robert) The voyages of William Baffin, 1612-1622. Edited by Clements R. Markham.—*London*, Hakluyt Society, mdccclxxxi. (447)

8vo. 2 T + 2 ll + pp lix + 192 + port. + 5 maps.

"An excellent system of keeping log books, inaugurated by Sebastian Cabot, was enforced by the Muscovy Company," p. xxx.

MARKHAM (Clements Robert) A life of John Davis, the navigator, 1550-1605, discoverer of Davis straits. By Clements R. Markham.—*London* 1889. (448)

8vo. 2 T + 2 ll + pp 301 + 5 plates + 4 maps.

The reference to the Cabots on p. 15 affords an interesting illustration of the difficulty experienced by the most thoroughly informed students in avoiding the traditional errors of the Cabotian legends.

MARKHAM (Clements Robert) Life of Christopher Columbus. By Clements R. Markham.—*London* 1892. (449)

8vo. 2 T + 2 ll + pp 375 + 3 plates + 8 maps.

Cabot, 226-233.

MARKHAM (Clements Robert) Columbus, and the Fourth Centenary of his Discovery. By Clements R. Markham. (450)

In the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society,—*London*, September, 1892, xiv. 585-613 + portrait.

"The voyages of Cabot and Cortereal in their bearings on the work of Columbus," 601-602.

MARKHAM (Clements Robert) The journal of Christopher Columbus (During his First Voyage, 1492-93), and documents relating to the voyages of John Cabot and Gaspar Corte Real. Translated, with Notes

and an Introduction, by Clements R. Markham.—*London*, Hakluyt Society, M.DCCC.XCIII. (451)

8vo. 2 T + 2 ll + pp liv + 259 + plate + 4 maps.

John Cabot, ix-xxii; Sebastian Cabot, xxii-xliv; Documents, 197-226. This is the standard collection of English renderings of the important Cabot documents.

See DAWSON, No. 318, for the letter from Sir Clements Markham to Dr. J. G. Bourinot, dated London, 26 April, 1896, raising "very solid reasons for a Cabot celebration" and showing that "Cabot must therefore be considered to have been the founder of British maritime enterprise." (452)

MARKHAM (CLEMENTS ROBERT) Fourth centenary of the voyage of John Cabot, 1497. (453)

In *The Geographical Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society, —*London*, June, 1897, ix. 604-615 + map.

The discussion which followed the reading of this paper, 12 April, 1897, is described under CHURCH, PAYNE, and PROWSE. The map of the North Atlantic by F. S. Weller, F.R.G.S., shows the suggested routes of Columbus in 1492 and Cabot in 1497.

In 1893, Sir Clements Markham considered that the north end of Cape Breton was "exactly the landfall the *Matthew* might be expected to make under the circumstances" existing in 1497. Further consideration led him in 1897 to think that this, although barely possible, was unlikely, and that "taking Soncino's account of the voyage by itself, there can be no question that Bonavista bay, on the east coast of Newfoundland, was the landfall." Together, these essays present the best account of what was really accomplished by the Cabots.

The relation of the Cabots to the general current of geographical evolution, from an English point of view, is suggested in an essay on the progress of discovery, by C. R. M., in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition, *London*, 1875, x. 183; see also xix. 316. The account of Sebastian Cabot, iv. 622-623, is not signed. (454)

MARKLAND (JAMES HEYWOOD) Sebastian Cabot. (455)

In *Notes and Queries*,—*London*, 2 January, 1858, 2nd series, v. 1-2.

This is an abstract of the documents discovered by RAWDON BROWN, and described as No. 18. See the note to GEORGE, No. 362.

MATHEWS (EDWARD ROBERT NORRIS) Cabot and the story of the Harford Portrait. Edited by E. R. Norris Mathews—*Bristol*, 1897. (456)

18mo. Port. + T pp + 5-42.

This is an account, taken from a contemporary manuscript calendar, of the curious circumstances by which the portrait described as No. 61, came into the possession of Mr. Harford, and afterwards passed to Mr. Biddle. See the note, No. 378, under Harford.

MÉMOIRES DES COMMISSAIRES du roi et de ceux de sa majesté Britannique, Sur les possessions & les droits respectifs des deux Couronnes en Amérique; Avec les Actes publics et Piéces justificatives. tome premier . . . A *Paris*, de l'imprimerie royale. M.DCCLV.

. . . Tome quatriéme, Contenant les derniers Mémoires sur l'Acadie, & un Mémoire des Commissaires du Roi sur l'Isle de Tabago—A *Paris*, de l'imprimerie royale. M.DCCLVII. (457)

4to. 4 volumes. IV. T + 2 ll + pp xxv + 654 + map.

The first three volumes were reprinted several times, in English and in French, but the fourth volume does not appear in any other edition.

In article xxiv of their reply to the defence offered by the French Commissioners, the English representatives, Messrs. W. Shirley and Wm. Mildmay, presented an extremely careful statement of the actual facts obtainable in regard to the discoveries made by John Cabot in 1497. In this historical statement, of which French and English versions are printed on pp. 458-470, there is almost nothing which has been proven to be untrue by the researches of Mr. Harrisse and his predecessors, nor have many additions of material importance been made to the facts therein set forth. In reply to this, the French Commissioners, the Abbé de la Ville and MM. de Silhouette and de la Galissonière, on pp. 470-496, developed with great skill the conflicting evidence which appears to show that Sebastian was the real discoverer, and that absolutely no reliance can with confidence be placed on the Cabot documents printed by Hakluyt. Extracts, in French, from Hakluyt, Ramusio, Gomara, Wytfliet, and Martyr are appended, pp. 547-554.

This argument by a French diplomatist is, chronologically and probably in fact, the beginning of the misunderstanding which for more than a century confused everyone who undertook to study the history of the Cabot discoveries. The English representatives in 1753 found no difficulties in arriving at what we now know to be the facts about what happened in 1497. Their opponents, acting well within their rights, applied the subtleties of controversial logic to the sources of information; and it has taken historical students a hundred and fifty years to unravel the resulting tangle. The theories advanced in this book quickly found their way into the standard French works of reference; the desire to refute these

errors led Biddle to write his great work; the glorification of Sebastian, as by Nicholls, was the natural outcome; as natural a reaction drove Mr. Harrisse to the extremities of his efforts to discredit Sebastian utterly; the present volume is an effort to restore equilibrium and set things right once more. See the *Introduction*, p. xxxix.

MICKLE (SARA) The Cabot Calendar, compiled by Sara Mickle assisted by Mary Agnes Fitz-Gibbon, with Drawings by M. Cary McConnell, and Clara Fitz-Gerald.—[*Bristol.*] (457*)

MINERVA Storia degli Stabilimenti Europei in America. (458)

In *Minerva*, ossia nuova giornale de' Letterati d'Italia, No. xxiv—*Venetia*, February, 1763.

HARRISSE, No. 383[d], quotes this anonymous article as "cité par M. Pasini," and adds, "Cf. le passage, p. 218, 'e costante fama e indubitata che' egli (Sebast. Cabot) fosse Veneziano e di più asserir possiamo che esso naque a Castello.'" See BULLO, No. 290, p. 91.

MINISCALCHI ERIZZO (FRANCESCO) Le Scoperte Artiche narrate dal Conte Francesco Miniscalchi Erizzo. —*Venezia* 1855 (459)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xvi + 644 + map + 2 plates.

See note under BIDDLE, No. 269. The account of the Cabots is on pp. 123-133, 148-149.

MORCHIO (DANIELLE).

See DONEAUD, No. 335, for one of the claims to the birthplace of the Cabots, which is also considered in MORCHIO, *Il Marinaio Italiano*, p. 104, according to HARRISSE, No. 383[d]. (460)

MORONI (GAETANO).

According to HARRISSE, No. 383[d], the work of Sig. BULLO, No. 290, was based upon an article by Sig. Moroni in the *Annuale Veneto istruttivo e dilettevole*,—*Venice*, 1786. (461)

MOSES (BERNARD) The establishment of Spanish rule in America an introduction to the history and politics of Spanish America by Bernard Moses—*New York*, Putnams, 1898. (462)

8vo. 2 T + pp iii-x + 328.

There is a sketch of Cabot's La Plata voyage, derived from the standard historical works on the Argentine Republic, on pp. 188-191.

NAVARRETE (Martin Fernandez de) Coleccion de los viages y descubrimientos, que hicieron por mar los españoles desde fines del siglo XV, con varios documentos inéditos concernientes á la historia de la marina castellana y de los establecimientos españoles en indias, coordinada é ilustrada por Don Martin Fernandez de Navarrete—*Madrid*, en la imprenta real, 1825(-1837) (463)

4to. 5 volumes. T + 1 l + pp cli + 455 + map; T + 455; T + xv + 642; xc + 416; T + 501.

There are documents relating to Sebastian Cabot's Spanish career in iii. 319, iv. 339-341; v. 333.

NAVARRETE (Martin Fernandez de) Disertacion sobre la historia de la náutica, y de las ciencias matemáticas que han contribuido á sus progresos entre los españoles. Obra póstuma del Excmo. Sr. D. Martin Fernandez Navarrete: ha publica la Real Academia de la Historia—*Madrid* 1846 (464)

8vo. 2 T + pp 5-421.

On p. 138 Cabot's career is cited in illustration of the manner in which foreigners were drafted into the Spanish service. Lord Ulibe (*i.e.* Willoughby) is referred to as "Milort Wlive."

NAVARRETE (Martin Fernandez de) Coleccion de opúsculos del Excmo. Sr. D. Martin Fernandez de Navarrete . . . la dan á luz D. Eustaquio y D. Francisco Fernandez de Navarrete—*Madrid* 1848 (465)

8vo. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp v-xvi + 384 + 2 ll: 384 + 1 l.

For Cabot, see i. 65-66.

NAVARRETE (Martin Fernandez de) Biblioteca marítima española, obra póstuma . . . impresa del real órden—*Madrid* 1851. (466)

8vo. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp v-xxxvii + 671: 2 T + pp 784.

The account of Sebastian Cabot in this biographical dictionary of Spanish seamen, ii. 697-700, was the main guide to his Spanish career until supplanted by Harrisse in 1896. A note under Ramusio, No. 195[b], gives the history of an error which culminated in this work.

NICHOLLS (James Fawckner) The remarkable life, adventures and discoveries of Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol, the founder of Great Britain's maritime power, discoverer of America, and its first colonizer. By J. F. Nicholls, city librarian, Bristol—*London* 1869. (467)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xv + 190 + port. + map.

"He has studied so lovingly and so persistently that he has (Sebastian) Cabotized all his surroundings."—Stevens, No. 532 : see also d'Avezac, No. 245.

In a communication to the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, 25 November, 1869, Mr. Nicholls stated the evidence, suggested to him by Mr. William George, No. 364, which showed that the Harford-Biddle portrait of Cabot could not have been painted by Holbein : see the notes under Cabot, No. 61. (468)

NICHOLLS (James Fawckner) Bristol past and present by J. F. Nicholls and John Taylor—*Bristol* 1881 (-1882) (469)

4to. 3 volumes.

In this work Mr. Nicholls maintained his belief in a Cabot voyage in 1494, stating that he thought it very likely that John Cabot may have accompanied Sebastian in 1497 ; see i. 243, iii. 292-298.

NICHOLS (John Gough) Literary Remains of King Edward the Sixth. Edited from his autograph manuscripts, with historical notes, and a biographical memoir, by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. Printed for the Roxburghe Club.—*London* MDCCCLVII. (470)

4to. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp v-xiii + pp i-xx + xx*a*-xx*i* + 1 l + pp xxi-cccIx + 208 ; 2 T + 2 ll + pp 209-634 + 1 l.

Mr. Nichols, on pp. clxxxviii-ix, made known the letter to Sir Philip Hoby described as No. 102.

O'BRIEN (Cornelius) Presidential Address on Cabot's Landfall. By Most Rev. Archbishop O'Brien. (470*)

In the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Canada, 1897,—*Ottawa*, 1897, cv-cxxxix + 2 maps. Also issued separately.

With an audacity in conception and a hardihood in execution quite as great as that which he so much admires in John Cabot, the Archbishop of Halifax presents arguments which convince him that "it is no longer a theory, it is a settled fact, that the landfall was on Cape Breton Island . . . within the Gulf (of St. Lawrence) and that Cabot sailed around Prince Edward Island, went north of Anticosti for some distance, then turned and passed out of the

Straits of Belle Isle." He does this, moreover, with a show of reason and an array of proofs—relying solely upon the most fundamental sources of information, harmonizing the conflicting data into perfect agreement in support of the desired interpretation—quite without parallel in Cabotian literature. A wonderful keenness in surmise and in conjecture as to possible ways towards truth renders this by far the most interesting, and perhaps the most suggestive, of all the quadricentennial contributions.

A suggestion of considerable value, by which he undertakes to eliminate Labrador and Newfoundland from the landfall claimants, is that "Tanais," mentioned by RAIMONDO DI SONCINO, No. 190, was the name applied by mediæval cartographers to a prosperous district frequently visited by Venetian and other Mediterranean traders, situated on the north shores of the sea of Azov. Inasmuch as Cabot "sailed beyond Tanais," his landfall must have been, by the Archbishop's argument, south of its latitude, which is 48° n. on the maps in the Ptolemy Geographies. Dr. DAWSON, No. 319, points out in reply that "in Ptolemy's atlas the great bend of the Tanais is 4° 30 north of (the real latitude of) Bristol, thus excluding both Cape Breton and Newfoundland" in favour of Labrador.

Another achievement in this address is the discovery of John Cabot's original sailing chart incorporated into the LA COSA map, No. 84, with its coast line misplaced at right angles to its true direction, and with no pretence of harmonizing Cabot's scale with that of other portions of La Cosa's map. Archbishop O'Brien deduces the true scale of Cabot's portion of the map, places this coast in its proper position, and thereby reveals its astounding accuracy in agreement with the most modern coast surveys and pilot guides. He even succeeds in translating La Cosa's adaptations from Cabot's descriptive names so that these harmonize with existing local configuration and conditions. He finds that "Hakluyt may have had reason to know that Enseada (Deseado) was the name of a bay and river [see No. 114] . . . the name given by Cabot to our noble Canadian river [St. Lawrence] the Desired."

The narrative of a 1556 voyage, described under BURROUGH, No. 18, is thought to be an actual log-book kept by Cabot, which had become confused with the records of some different expedition.

See the note at the end of RAMUSIO, No. 194.

OLIVEIRA E CASTRO (LUIZ JOAQUIM DE).

The Spanish version of SOUTHEY'S *Brazil*, translated by Dr. Oliveira e Castro, is described under No. 528.

PARISH (WOODBINE) Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata: from their discovery and conquest by the Spaniards to the establishment of their political independence. With some account of their present state, trade, debt, etc.; an appendix of historical and statistical

documents; and a description of the geology and fossil monsters of the Pampas. By Sir Woodbine Parish. Second Edition, enlarged.—*London* 1852. (471)

8vo. T + pp v-xlii + 434 + map + Cabot port. + 5 plates.

The summary of Cabot's South American exploits, pp. xxvi, 1-10, does not appear in the first edition,—*London*, 1838; T + pp iii-xxviii + 415 + map + 5 plates.

PASINI (Luigi) I navigatori al Polo Artico—*Venezia* 1880. (472)

8vo. T + pp 22.

"Consists mainly of a translation from Cheney, 1855," No. 16 —from Fumagalli, No. 358.

PAYNE (Edward John) History of the New World called America by Edward John Payne fellow of University College, Oxford. Vol. I.—*Oxford* 1892. (473)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xxxi + 605.

The second volume appeared in 1899.

Mr. Payne, pp. 232-237, states that John Cabot was born about 1425, passed some time in Seville and Lisbon, and was at the head of the navigator's profession in England in 1495, having been employed by Henry VII. in a negotiation with Denmark. He supposes that Cabot departed from Bristol in 1496, spent the winter in Iceland, whence he started in the spring of 1497, by way of Greenland, for the New Isle, a name which he thinks was already well known and understood in England. Nothing is said of the possibility that Cabot may have made a second voyage in 1498.

See the note under Church, No. 303, for an account of the discussion which followed the reading of Markham's *Fourth Centenary Address*, No. 453. Mr. Payne concurred in the arguments of Colonel Church, citing Gomara to prove that Cabot must have gone to Iceland. (474[a])

Mr. Payne announced in the *English Historical Review*,—*London*, January, 1898, xiii. 181, that because he holds the views mentioned above, he has "incurred odium and sustained some coarse personal vituperation." See the note under Hart, No. 134. (474[b])

PEDLEY (Charles) The History of Newfoundland from the earliest times to the year 1860. By the Rev. Charles Pedley—*London*, Longmans, 1863. (475)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xix + 531 + map.

Cabot, 4-10.

PÉREZ PASTOR (Cristobal) Sebastian Caboto en 1533 y 1548. (476)

In the *Boletin* of the Real Academia de la Historia,—*Madrid*, April, 1893, xxii. 348-353.

Four documents, described under CABOT, No. 38, and CHARLES V., Nos. 68-70, were printed here for the first time, from copies exhibited at the Columbian Historical Exposition held in Madrid in 1893.

PERRY (WILLIAM STEVENS) The "American" sermon preached in S. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Sunday, July 4th, A.D. 1897, by William Stevens Perry—Privately Printed 1897 (477)

8vo. Cover + T + pp 3-16.

PERRY (WILLIAM STEVENS) In Honorem Bristoliensium. The "American" Sermon . . . by William Stevens Perry, D.D. (Oxon.), LL.D.—*Bristol, Old England*: Printed for Private Circulation. 1898. (478)

Small 4to. Cover + T + pp 3-19.

Reprinted by Mr. William George in recognition of the glowing account herein set forth of the far-reaching consequences of the expedition of John Cabot and the merchants of Bristol.

PESCHEL (OSCAR FERDINAND) Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckung von Oscar Peschel—*Stuttgart* 1858 (479)

8vo. T + pp iii-viii + 681.

Sebastian Cabot, 274-282.

PESCHEL (OSCAR FERDINAND) Geschichte der Erdkunde bis auf Alexander von Humboldt und Karl Ritter. Zweite vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage herausgegeben von Dr. Sophus Ruge—*München* 1877 (480)

8vo. T + pp 832.

This is volume iv. in the Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland, Neuere Zeit, Herausgegeben durch die Historische Commission bei der Münich. Königl. Academie der Wissenschaften.

Cabot, 287-319.

PEZZI (CARLO BARRERA).

See BARRERA PEZZI, No. 251.

PIERS (HARRY) The Cabots and their voyages. Harry Piers, Asst. Librarian, Legislative Library, Halifax, N.S. (481)

In *Canadian History*, Educational Review Supplementary Readings—*St. John, N.B.*, June, 1898, pp. 31-37.

An earlier article by Mr. Piers has the title : "The discovery of the continent by John Cabot, The Man Who Has Been Largely Lost in Obscurity, and Lies in an Unknown Grave. After Four Hundred Years, His Name is Being Honored and His Great Deed Recognized. Harry Piers Describes the Famous Voyage to the New World, Analyzes Various Theories about the Landfall, and Argues that the Honor is Enjoyed by Cape Breton." This appeared in the *Herald* and the *Evening Mail*,—*Halifax, N.S.*, 5 June, 1897; *The Witness*,—*Montreal*, 7 June; and in special Cabot editions of the Halifax *Herald* and *Mail* for 25 June, 1897. (482)

The article was illustrated by portraits and by large cuts of "The Ship in which Cabot crossed the Atlantic" and of "The 'Mappe monde' of Sebastian Cabot, now in Vienna."

PINKERTON (JOHN) A General Collection of the best and most interesting Voyages and Travels in all parts of the World; many of which are now first translated into English. Digested on a new plan. By John Pinkerton—*London*, Longmans, 1808(-1817) (483)

4to. 17 volumes.

Volumes xii-xiv, which relate chiefly to America, were reissued in 1819 with separate title-pages. The first six volumes were reprinted in Philadelphia, 1810-1812.

The account of the Cabot voyages, xii. 158-161, is taken from CAMPBELL'S edition of HARRIS, *Navigantium Bibliotheca.*

POPE (JOSEPH) The Cabot Celebration. (484)

In the *Canadian Magazine*,—*Toronto*, December, 1896, viii. 158-164.

A searching commentary upon the mutually destructive declarations presented by the various advocates for the quadricentennial celebration.

PORTER (EDWARD GRIFFIN) Report of the Cabot proceedings at the Halifax meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, June 21-25, 1897 (485)

In the *Proceedings* of the Massachusetts Historical Society for October, 1897,—*Boston*, 1899, 2nd series, xii. pp. 2-9. Also issued separately, 8vo, pp. 10.

Mr. Porter's report on his trip to Halifax, presented to the American Antiquarian Society, is in the *Proceedings* of that Society for 21 October, 1897,—*Worcester*, 1898, new series, xii. pp. 12-14. (486)

PORTER (Edward Griffin) The Cabot celebrations of 1897 (487)

In the *New England Magazine*,—*Boston*, February, 1898, xvii. 653-671. Also issued separately.

A comprehensive account of the proceedings in honour of the Cabot quadricentennial, at Halifax, Bristol, St. John's, N.F., and elsewhere, and of the various attendant discussions. Several of the illustrations are not easily accessible elsewhere.

An interesting autograph letter from Henry VII. to Philip of Burgundy, King of Castile, dated at Richemont xxiii Jullet (probably in 1506), is reproduced in facsimile, with transcription and translation, pp. 668-669. It contains no reference to Cabot. (488)

PORTO SEGURO (Baron de).

See Varnhagen, No. 559.

PRINCE (Thomas).

A reference to Cabot in *The Chronological History of New England*, —*Boston*, 1736, is mentioned in a note under Hakluyt's Galvano, No. 115. (489)

PROWSE (Daniel Woodley) History of Newfoundland from the English, Colonial, and Foreign Records by D. W. Prowse. With a prefatory note by Edmund Gosse —*London*, Macmillan, 1895 (490)

8vo. T + pp iii-xxiii + 742 + map + 35 plates.

Second edition, 1896: T + pp iii-x + 634 + map + 5 plates.

Judge Prowse contends that tradition, Mason's map, No. 170, and the fact that Cape Bonavista is still the land ordinarily sighted first by sailing vessels approaching America from Northern Europe, combine to prove that this point was Cabot's "first land seen:" pp. 4-17. Judge Prowse has rendered a service of the utmost value in presenting the documentary evidence which proves the great importance of English interests upon the fishing banks at a very early period.

PROWSE (Daniel Woodley) The Discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot in 1497 (491)

In the *Royal Gazette*,—*St. John's, Newfoundland*; *The Week*,—*Toronto*; and the *Chronicle*,—*Halifax*, June and July, 1897. Also printed separately, 8vo, pp. 11.

A comparison of the actual distances with those reported by Cabot in 1497 convinces Judge Prowse that Cabot landed at Bonavista and circumnavigated Newfoundland, thus establishing its claim to be the "New Isle."

PROWSE (DANIEL WOODLEY) Cabot's Landfall. The Claims of Newfoundland Stoutly Defended, and those of Cape Breton Strongly Contested. Vigorous Criticism of the Views of Archbishop O'Brien and Mr. Harry Piers. Appeal to History to Support the Ancient Colony's Claims to the Landfall. By Judge Prowse, St. John's, Newfoundland. (492)

In the *Morning Chronicle*,—*Halifax*, 7 August, 1897.

PROWSE (G. R. F.) John Cabot and the Matthew. (493)

In *Notes and Queries*,—*London*, 11 September, 1897, 8th series, xii. 208-210.

Reprinted as :

PROWSE (G. R. F.) The voyage of John Cabot in 1497 to North America the time occupied in coasting also the island of St. John. Mr. G. R. F. Prowse's further reply to Mr. Henry Harrisse.—*Bradford:* Privately printed for the author, 1897. (494)

8vo. T + pp 3-7.

Mr. Prowse's previous communication is noted under WEARE, No. 561. (494[a])

In the *Canadian Gazette* for 26 November, 1896, Mr. Prowse suggested a lighthouse or other landmark on Cape Race as the most suitable memorial of the Cabot anniversary, upon a location which would not arouse contentious disputes in regard to the landfall. (495)

Mr. Prowse opened the discussion of MARKHAM's Cabot centenary address, No. 453, suggesting that a cove now known as Keels, in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, may have been the spot where Cabot's *Matthew* first grated upon an American beach, just as "King's Cove is evidently where an English standard was set up," and "Castileon is possibly the old name of the place now known as Castle Bay, and may refer to the island given to Castiglione, Cabot's barber."—*Geographical Journal*,—*London*, June, 1897, ix. 615-616. (496)

PROWSE (G. R. F.) [Cabot to Champlain—a cartological determination of the English, French & Iberian discoveries between Labrador and Maine, 1497-1633. by G. R. F. Prowse. Illustrated by facsimile and sketch maps—*London*, Henry Stevens Son and Stiles.] (In preparation for the Press.) (497)

Large 8vo. (About 400 pp.)
This work is designed to be an elaborate analytical study of the maps representing Newfoundland and its neighbourhood.

PRYCE (George) Sebastian Cabot. (498)

In *Notes and Queries*,—*London*, 20 February, 1858, 2nd series, v. 154-155.
An attack on the evidence which assigns a birthplace in Bristol to Sebastian Cabot. See note under George, No. 363.

PRYCE (George) Fact versus Fiction. A Descent among writers on Bristol History and Biography, &c. —*Bristol* 1858. (499)

12mo. T + pp 3-109.
On pp. 91-92 there is an account of the tradition which claims that the "Dun cow's rib" preserved in the parish church of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol, was the rib of a cow whale, which was brought to England from America by Sebastian Cabot.

PRYCE (George) A Popular History of Bristol, antiquarian, topographical, and descriptive, from the earliest period to the present time, with biographical notices of eminent natives and residents, impartially written—*Bristol* 1861. (500)

8vo. T + pp iii-xviii + 622.
The reasons for believing that Sebastian Cabot was born in Venice and not in Bristol are on pp. 552-553. The story of the Dun cow's rib is on p. 370.

QUARITCH (Bernard).

See the note 174[a] under Molineux.

ROMAGNOSI (Gian-Domenico) Memoria intorno a Sebastiano Cabota, cui si è aggiunto un' occhiata sulla storia delle scoperte marittime e dei documenti estratti dagli Archivi d'Inghilterra, e pubblicato per la prima volta. Londra 1831. (502)

In the *Annali universali di statistica, economia pubblica, storia, viaggi e commercio*,—*Milan*, July-September, 1832, xxxiii. 62-72.
Title from Fumagalli, No. 358.

REUMONT (Alfred Von) I due Caboto cenni storico-critici di Affredo Reumont—*Firenze* 1880. (503)

8vo. T + pp 3-11.

A discussion of PASINI, No. 472, with comments on the divergent ideas advanced by modern writers respecting the Cabots, and with suggestive references to the Continental literature.

RICCI (GIOVANNI) Giovanni Caboto Quarto centenario della scoperta del continente Nord-Americano (504)

In the *Bollettino* of the Società Geografica Italiana,—*Roma*, 1897, iii. series (anno xxxi, vol. xxxiv), x. 224-235, 270-285 + map + portrait.

An admirable account of the exercises at Halifax, and of the latest ideas concerning the Cabots.

RICCI (GIOVANNI) Per Giovanni e Sebastiano Caboto (505)

In the *Giornale Ligustico*, July-October, 1897, xxii. fasc. 7-10. (C. E. See note, No. 343[a].)

ROBINSON (CONWAY) An account of discoveries in the west until 1519, and of voyages to and along the Atlantic coast of North America, from 1520 to 1573. Prepared for "The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society" by Conway Robinson—*Richmond* 1848 (506)

8vo. T + pp iii-xv + 491.

There is an attempt to reconcile the conflicting dates 1497 and 1498 by an exposition of the changes in the calendar since that time, on pp. 81-93.

ROSS (WILLIAM) One Hundred Years Ago. The Proposed Cabot Celebration. Was Cape Breton His First Landing Place in North America? Authorities Quoted. By Hon. Wm. Ross. (507)

In the *Morning Chronicle*,—*Halifax*, 1 and 4 January, 1897.

An examination of Dr. Dawson's 1894 sketch of the 1544 map enabled Mr. Ross to "trace with the greatest certainty the coast line as laid down with wonderful accuracy from Ingonish to Cape North. . . . The fact of the sailor being at the mast head at the early hour of 5 a.m. proves that they expected to sight land and they were looking for it in the right direction." The landfall is located at Sugar Loaf, near Cape North, Cape Breton Island.

ROUX DE ROCHELLE Dissertation sur les voyages de Sébastien Cabot, par M. Roux de Rochelle. (508)

In the *Bulletin* de la Société de Géographie,—*Paris*, April, 1832, xvii. 197-217.

Based upon Biddle.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA Memoires et comptes rendus . . . Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada second series volume iii meeting of June 1897—*Ottawa* 1897 (509)

Large 8vo. 2 T + pp 5 + cxciii + 133 + 450 + 77 + 211 + 5 maps.

The Cabot Celebration, xx-xxvi, xciii-cxciii; see also BARKER, DAVIES, DAWSON, O'BRIEN, PORTER, and THACHER.

Various essays in other volumes of the *Mémoires . . . and Transactions* are described under BOURINOT, FLEMING, GANONG, HARRISSE, No. 397, and HARVEY.

RUGE (SOPHUS) Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen. Von Dr. Sophus Ruge—*Berlin* 1881. (511)

8vo. 2 T + pp 542 + 10 maps + 12 plates.

In the Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen, herausgegeben von Wilhelm Oncken, ix.

The account of Cabot's search for the north-west passage is based on HARRISSE, No. 383,—*Paris*, 1882; despite the testimony of the imprints.

An Italian translation is reported:

Storia dell' epoca delle scoperta . . . trad. del Prof. D. Valbusa, —*Milano*, Vallardi, 1886. (512)

T + pp 651.

This forms one of a series of translations from ONCKEN.

RUGE (SOPHUS) Die Entdeckungs-geschichte der neuen Welt. Von Prof. Dr. Sophus Ruge. (513)

In the *Hamburgische Festschrift zur Erinnerung an die Entdeckung Amerika's*. Herausgegeben vom Wissenschaftlichen Ausschuss des Komités fur die Amerika-feier,—*Hamburg*, 1892; i. 1-132, 4to.

Sebastian Cabot is credited with a voyage to America in 1503, pp. 60-64.

RUGE (SOPHUS) Die Entwickelung der Kartographie von Amerika bis 1570. Festschrift zur 400-jährigen Feier der Entdeckung Amerikas von Dr. Sophus Ruge Mit 32 Kärtchen auf 2 Tafeln.—*Gotha:* Justus Perthes. 1892. (514)

4to. 2 T + pp 85 + 2 plates.

Ergänzungsheft Nr. 106 zu Dr. A. Petermanns Mitteilungen aus Justus Perthes' Geographischer Anstalt. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. A. Supan.

See the note to DESLIENS, No. 93. The Cabot 1544 map is described on pp. 66-67.

RUGE (SOPHUS) Die Entdeckung Nordamerikas durch Giovanni Caboto im Sommer 1497. Von Sophus Ruge. Dresden. (515)

In *Globus*, 1897, lxxii. pp. 1-3. Also issued separately.

Professor Ruge's edition of PESCHEL is described as No. 480.

RUNDALL (THOMAS) Narratives of voyages towards the north-west, in search of a passage to Cathay and India. 1496 to 1631. With selections from the early records of the honourable the East India Company . . . by Thomas Rundall—*London*, the Hakluyt Society, M.DCCC.XLIX. (516)

8vo. 2 T + pp vi + xx + 259 + 2 maps + plate.

The voyage of Sebastian Cabota, 1496, is paraphrased from HAKLUYT, pp. 3-6.

RUSSELL (HERBERT) The Coming of Cabot. Story of the Intrepid Voyageur Who Came to America Four Hundred Years Ago and Whose Memory Halifax Honors Today. First European Who Landed on the Cape Breton Coast Historically Proved to be the Discoverer of the Continent. (517)

In the *Evening Echo*,—*Halifax*, 24 June, 1897.

SABIN (JOSEPH).

The collations and descriptions in *A Dictionary of Books relating to America*,—*New York*, 1868(-1892), are referred to in the notes under EDEN, GOMARA, HAKLUYT, HERRERA, MARTYR, ORTELIUS, OVIEDO, PURCHAS, RAMUSIO, and RUYSCH. The editorial work has been in the hands of Mr. Wilberforce EAMES, now Keeper of Printed Books in the New York Public Library, since Mr. Sabin's death. (518)

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The speeches at the laying of the corner stone of the Cabot Memorial Tower on Signal Hill, St. John's, N.F., are mentioned under HARVEY, HOWLEY, and THORBURN.

A *Cabot Souvenir Number*, with headlines "Jubilee Souvenir Number," was published by Devine and O'Mara, *St. John's, N.F.*, "at the request of a number of sporting gentlemen and friends generally," containing a report of the anniversary proceedings on June 22-25, a poem by Isabella, "John Cabot's Discovery," and short stories by H. W. Le M. and C. O'Neill Conroy, based upon supposititious Cabotian events. So far as has been learned, this is the first deliberate use of Cabot in avowed fiction. (519)

SCHANZ (Georg) Englische Handelspolitik gegen Ende des Mittelalters mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Zeitalters der beiden ersten Tudors Heinrich VII. und Heinrich VIII. von Dr. Georg Schanz—*Leipzig* 1881. (520)

8vo. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp v-xix + 684; xv + 672.

The account of Cabot, i. 315-320, is based on Hellwald, No. 407, and is supplemented by an Excurs über die angebliche Entdeckungsfahrt Sebastian Cabots im Jahre 1517, i. 677-680.

SCOTT (Edward).

See Kemys, No. 152, for the translation of "the Cabot Roll" by the Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum.

SEWALL (John Smith) The value and significance of Cabot's discovery to the world. By Prof. John S. Sewall. (521)

In the *Proceedings* of the Maine Historical Society,—*Portland*, 1897, viii. 427-438.

A clerical and picturesque account of certain possible trains of events which might have resulted if Cabot had not sailed westward in 1497 and if in consequence Europeans had continued in absolute ignorance of the existence of Northern America.

SEYER (Samuel) Memoirs historical and topographical of Bristol and it's neighbourhood, from the earliest period down to the present time. By the Rev^d^ Samuel Seyer—*Bristol* 1821(-1823) (522)

4to. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp 5-535 + 7 + xx + 21 plates; 601 + 9 + 1 l + 15 plates.

The account of Cabot is in volume ii. 208-210; see note to Cabot, No. 61.

SHIPLEY (John B. and Marie A., formerly Brown) The English rediscovery and colonization of America by John B. and Marie A. Shipley.—*London.* (523)

8vo. T + pp iii-xvi + 151.

An effort to counteract the popular tendency to ascribe all the credit of American discovery to Columbus.

SHIPLEY (John B.) Bristol in the time of Cabot. (524)

In *Harpers Magazine,—New York*, February, 1893, lxxxvi. (European edition, xxv), 428-438.

The illustrations were selected by Mr. L. Acland Taylor of Bristol.

SMITH (Charles Card).

See the note under Cabot, No. 55e, for Mr. Smith's part in the publication of the legends from the Cabot 1544 map in the *Proceedings* of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 12 February, 1891, 2nd series, vi. 305-339.

SMITH (George) John Cabot (524*)

An occasional poem, in the *Western Daily Press—Bristol*, 24 June, 1897.

SOCIETÀ GEOGRAFICA ITALIANA Studj bibliografici e biografici sulla storia della geografia in Italia pubblicati per cura della Deputazione Ministeriale instituita presso la Società Geografica Italiana—*Roma* 1875. (525)

Large 8vo. 2 T + pp vii-xvi + *a-i* + 1 l + 510 + 9 maps.

A useful list of authorities is appended to the account of the Cabots, 100-105.

SOCIETÀ GEOGRAFICA ITALIANA Terzo Congreso geografico internazionale Tenuto a Venezia dal 15 al 22 Settembre 1881—*Roma*, la Società, MDCCCLXXXII. (526)

Large 8vo. 2 volumes.

There is a report of the exercises and speeches at the unveiling of busts to Fra Mauro and John Cabot in i. 33-37; see No. 529.

SOLIMBERGO (Giovanni).

The speech of the Consul General of Italy at Halifax, representing the Italian Geographical Society, at the Cabot meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Halifax, 24 June, 1897, is in the *Proceedings* of that meeting, No. 509, pp. c-cii. An Italian version was printed in the *Bollettino* of the Società Geografica Italiana, 3rd series, x. 285-287. (527)

SOUTHEY (ROBERT) History of Brazil: by Robert Southey. Part the First—*London*, Longmans, 1810. (528)

4to. T + pp iii-xvi + 659.

Volume ii., 1817; iii., 1819. There is a Spanish edition, translated by Dr. L. J. de Oliveira e Castro, with notes by Dr. J. C. Fernandez Pinheiro; 6 volumes, 8vo,—*Rio de Janeiro* (*Paris* printed) 1862.

The account of Cabot's voyage along the coast of Brazil to La Plata, i. 51-57, gives an excellent idea of what could safely be deduced from the historical evidence available at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

SPARKS (JARED).

The Life of Cabot in Sparks's "Library of American Biography" is described under HAYWARD, No. 406.

STEFANI (FEDERICO) Inaugurazioni di un busto a Giovanni Caboto . . . nella loggia interna del Palazzo Ducale di Venezia. (529)

In the *Terzo Congreso Geografico Internazionale*, No. 526, volume primo, Notizie e rendiconti,—*Roma*, 1882; pp. 33-37.

See SANUTO, No. 210.

STEVENS (HENRY) Historical and geographical notes 1453-1869 By Henry Stevens—*New York* 1869 (530)

8vo. T + pp 3-40*.

This essay was included as part ii. in *The Tehuantepec Railway its Location Features and Advantages—New York*, 1869. It was reprinted with an explanatory preface, containing considerable revision and emendation, in the *American Journal of Science—New Haven*, 1869, 2nd series, xlviii. 299-330. A few copies were printed separately, and issued with photolithographic facsimiles of the more important early maps, as:

STEVENS (HENRY) Historical and geographical notes on the earliest discoveries in America 1453-1530 with comments on the earliest charts and maps; the mis takes of the early navigators & the blunders of the geographers . . . By Henry Stevens—*New Haven and London* 1869 (531)

8vo. 2 T + pp 5-54 + 16 maps on 6 sheets.

The serious portion of a review of this work, in the *Historical Magazine,—Morrisania, New York*, August, 1869, 2nd series, vi.

106-109, presents the evidence which conflicts with Mr. Stevens' theory that the maps of La Cosa and Ruysch afford no proof that the Cabots examined the American coast south of Newfoundland.

STEVENS (Henry) Sebastian Cabot—John Cabot=O Endeavored by Henry Stevens—*Boston*, March 1870 (532)

12mo. T + 1 l + pp 5-32.

This little essay, in Mr. Stevens' best style, appeared in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, Sunday Supplement, 19 March, 1870, as the first of a series on "Our Golden Candlesticks." A considerable extract from it was reprinted in Mr. Stevens' *Bibliotheca Historica*, "or a catalogue of 5000 volumes of books and manuscripts . . . to be sold by auction in Boston, 5-8 April, 1870," pp. 230-231.

The essay is a review of Nicholls, No. 467. There is an interesting suggestion, pp. 18-19, that Cabot may have consulted with Columbus in Spain, during the interval between the granting of the Letters Patent in the spring of 1496 and the sailing of the Matthew in 1497, or possibly during the winter following Cabot's return from his first voyage to America.

STEVENSON (William) Historical Sketch of the progress of discovery, navigation, and commerce, from the earliest records to the beginning of the nineteenth century. By William Stevenson—*Edinburgh*, Blackwood, MDCCCXXIV (533)

8vo. 2 T + pp iii-viii + 654.

This is vol. xviii in

A general history and collection of voyages and travels, arranged in systematic order . . . by Robert Kerr—*Edinburgh*, 1811-1824. 8vo. 18 volumes. (534)

Stevenson, p. 353, suggests that if Cabot voyaged to 67½° north, he may have sailed along the coast of Greenland.

STRYPE (John) Ecclesiastical Memorials; Relating chiefly to Religion, and the Reformation of it, under King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. and Queen Mary the First. With Original Papers, Records, &c. By John Strype—*London* 1721. (535)

Folio. 3 volumes.

The first volume was reprinted in 1733. There was a new edition "with large Appendices"—*Oxford*, 1822; 8vo, 6 volumes. The index to this edition refers to various mentions of Cabot's career in England, some of which, ii. 190 and 402 in the 1721

edition, state facts which have not been found in any earlier authority.

SYMES (ROBERT H.).

The speech of Sir Robert Symes, Mayor of Bristol, at the opening of the Cabot Memorial Tower, 6 September, 1898, is mentioned in a note under BRISTOL, No. 283. (536)

TANNER (HENRY S.).

Tanner's *North American Atlas*,—*Philadelphia*, 1825, applies the name "Cabotia" to Cape Breton and Newfoundland. (537)

TARDUCCI (FRANCESCO) La Patria di Giovanni Caboto (538)

In the *Revista Storica Italiana*,—*Torino*, 1892, ix. fasc. 1. Also issued separately, pp. 39.

An appendix notes sixteen distinct ways in which Cabot's name is spelled in the sources.

Printed in advance from :

TARDUCCI (FRANCESCO) R. Deputazione Veneta di Storia Patria Di Giovanni e Sebastiano Caboto. Memorie raccolte e documentate da F. Tarducci—*Venezia* 1892 (539)

8vo. T + 1 l + pp 429. Also issued separately, with a dedication addressed to the Contessa Gabriella Spalletti.

Translated as :

TARDUCCI (FRANCESCO) John and Sebastian Cabot. Biographical notice, with documents. By Francesco Tarducci. Translated from Italian by Henry F. Brownson—*Detroit*, Brownson, 1893 (540)

8vo. T + pp viii + 409 + Port.

TARDUCCI (FRANCESCO) Per Sebastiano Caboto e per la verita della storia. (541)

In the *Ateneo Veneto*,—*Venezia*, May-June, 1894, 18th series, i. 291-310.

A reply to DURO, No. 347.

TARDUCCI (FRANCESCO) H. Harrisse e la fama di Sebastiano Caboto (542)

In the *Revista Storica Italiana*,—*Torino*, 1894, ix. fasc. iv. Also issued separately, 8vo, pp. 13. (C. E. See note to No. 343[a].)

TARDUCCI (FRANCESCO) Le animosità storiche di H. Harrisse (543)

In the *Nuovo Archivio Veneto*,—*Venezia*, 1897, xiv. 58-117. Also issued separately, 8vo, pp. 60. (C. E. See note, No. 343[a].)

TAYLOR (JOHN) Bristol, England. (544)

In the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition,—*Edinburgh*, 1875, iv. 348-352.

This article, which is said to have been written by the sometime Bristol librarian, Mr. Taylor, contains, on. p. 350, an extract from "a hitherto unpublished local chronicle," describing the Cabot discovery. For notes on the dispute regarding its value, see HARRISSE, PROWSE, and WEARE. The *Chronicle* is described under TOBY, No. 222.

See notes under BRISTOL, No. 284, and NICHOLLS, No. 469.

TAYLOR (L. ACLAND).

See the note under SHIPLEY, No. 524.

THACHER (JOHN BOYD) The continent of America its discovery and its baptism an essay on the nomenclature of the old continents a critical and bibliographical inquiry into the naming of America and into the growth of the cosmography of the new world . . . by John Boyd Thacher—*New York*, Benjamin, 1896. (545)

4to. 2 T + pp v-xvii + 271 + 18 maps + 8 plates.

Especially valuable for the careful facsimiles of the more important maps of the early sixteenth century. The use which LA COSA may have made of Cabot's charts is suggested on pp. 200-202.

THACHER (JOHN BOYD) The Cabotian Discovery. By John Boyd Thacher (546)

In the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Canada,—*Ottawa*, 1897, 2nd series, iii. 279-307 + plate. Also issued separately with 7 additional facsimile illustrations.

An interesting illustration of the variety of arguments by which the orthodox Cabotian conclusions can be reached, from conscientious study of the sources.

THORBURN (ROBERT) In Memoriam John Cabot . . . Composed for the St. John's, Newfoundland, Cabot Celebration by Sir Robert Thorburn. (547)

In the *Evening Herald, St. John's, N.F.*, 25 June, 1897.

TIRABOSCHI (Girolamo) Storia della Letteratura Italiana—*Modena* 1772-1795. (548)

4to. 11 volumes.

Reprinted—*Modena*, 1787-1794; *Venice*, 1795-96, and *Milan*, 1822-1826.

There is a brief memoir of Sebastian Cabot in vol. vii. 209-210.

TRAILL (Henry Duff).

The account of the Cabots in Mr. Traill's *Social England* is described under Beazley, No. 257.

TRUAX (Charles H.) Opinion by the court, in case of Mortimer *et al.* v. New York Elevated Railroad Company *et al.* (549)

In *National Reporter System, New York Supplement*,—*St. Paul, Minnesota*, 1889, vi. 898-903. Also in *Reports of Cases in the Superior Court of the City of New York*, by Samuel Jones and James C. Spencer,—*New York*, 1890, lvii. (*Jones and Spencer*, xxv.), 259-271.

The court, having carefully examined Bancroft, No. 248, Bryant and Gay, No. 288, and especially Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's *History of New York*, expressed the legal decision that as a result of Cabot's discovery of North America in 1497 on behalf of England, the English common law, and not the Dutch Roman law which lurked in the hold of Henry Hudson's vessel when he first explored Manhattan bay, determined the relation of abutters to the use and enjoyment of the public streets. Heavy damages were therefore awarded against the Elevated Railway Company.

TWISS (Travers) Christopher Columbus and Sebastian Cabot. (550)

In the *Nautical Magazine*,—*London*, July-August, 1876, xlv. 577-587, 675-684.

See the note under Mychell, No. 176. A useful study of the Cabots in England.

TYTLER (Patrick Fraser) Historical view of the progress of discovery on the more northern coasts of America, from the earliest period to the present time, by Patrick Fraser Tytler . . . To which is added an appendix, containing remarks on a late memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a vindication of Richard Hakluyt—*Edinburgh* MDCCCXXXII (551)

12mo. 2 T + pp 7-444 + map.

No. ix. in the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library"; reissued in 1833: reprinted as No. liii. of "The Family Library"—*New York*, Harpers, 1833; reissued 1836; 2 T + pp 5-360 + map, 12mo. (552)

The first chapter, containing an account of Cabot's explorations, pp. 17-42, was reprinted in

The Northern Coasts of America, and the Hudson Bay Territories—*London*, MDCCCLIII. (553)

8vo. 2 T + pp iii-vi + 409 + map + 7 plates.

The material employed by BIDDLE, No. 261, was used by Mr. Tytler to prove that the entire credit for the discovery of 1497 belonged to John Cabot. The appendix, pp. 417-444, is a very able reply to Biddle's strictures on Hakluyt, as tested by the evidence which shows that John Cabot "projected, fitted out, and conducted the expedition." The necessity of vindicating the trustworthiness of Hakluyt leads Mr. Tytler to declare that "it is not possible to doubt" the knighting of John Cabot.

Mr. Biddle is said to have written some "Remarks on the revised edition of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library," which may have been printed. (554)

VARALDO (OTTAVIO) La Patria di Giovanni Caboto (555)

In *La Libera Parola* di Pietro Sbarbaro,—*Roma*, 5 June, 1892, i. 5. From FUMAGALLI, No. 358.

VARNHAGEN (FRANCISCO ADOLPHO DE; BARON DE PORTO SEGURO) Historia geral do Brazil isto é do descobrimento, colonisação, legislação e desenvolvimento deste Estado, hoje imperio independente, escripta em presença de muitos documentos autenticos recolhidos nos archivos do Brazil, de Portugal, da Hespanha e da Hollanda, Por Um socio do Instituto Historico do Brazil, Natural de Sorocaba 1854 Acha-se no Rio de Janeiro—*Madrid* 1854 (556)

8vo. 2 volumes. 2 T + pp v-xvi + 479 + Errata (2) + Supplemento 481-496 + 15 plates; 2 T + pp v-xxiii + (8) + 484 + (5) + 12 plates.

The letter of AFFONSO, No. 2, is in i. 439. There are references to Cabot's visit to the coast of Brazil in i. 38-43.

See the notes under D'AVEZAC, No. 240, GARCIA, No. 116, and RAMIREZ, No. 191.

VASCANO (ANTONIO).

Sr. Vascáno's *Ensayo biográfico del cosmógrafo Juan de la Cosa* is described under COSA, No. 85.

VAUGHAN (William).

Vaughan's *Golden Fleece* is described under Mason, No. 171.

WARDEN (David Baillie).

See note under Biddle, No. 266.

WASHBURN (Charles Ames) The History of Paraguay, with Notes of Personal Observations, and Reminiscences of diplomacy under difficulties. By Charles A. Washburn.—*Boston* 1871. (557)

8vo. 2 volumes. T + pp iii-xii + 571 ; xv + 627 + 2 maps + 4 plates.

There is a useful summary of the standard Spanish authorities on Cabot's La Plata experiences, i. 3-15.

WEARE (George Edward) Cabot's discovery of North America by G. E. Weare—*London* 1897 (558)

8vo. 2 T + pp v-xi + 343 + 12 maps and plates.

The appendices contain "Plato's Story of the Lost Island of Atlantis," "The Latin Text of the Bull of Pope Alexander VI, dated the 4th Day of May 1493," and "Account of the Collectors of the Bristol Customs." The last is described under Kemys, No. 153. The most valuable portion of Mr. Weare's volume consists of the original texts and English translations of the various Cabot documents. Such of these as were accessible in London are printed in most scrupulous reproduction of the original phraseology and caligraphy. Improvements were also made in the translations which he adapted to his purposes. Extended quotations from Tarducci, Kohl, D'Avezac, Biddle, Harrisse, Dawson, and Quaritch's *Sale Catalogues* make this volume an excellent medium for acquaintance with the characteristics of these authorities.

WEARE (George Edward) John Cabot and the Matthew (559)

In *Notes and Queries*,—*London*, 17 July, 1897, 8th series, xii. 49-51. Reprinted as :

WEARE (George Edward) Cabot's discovery of North America. The dates connected with the voyage of the Matthew, of Bristol. Mr. G. E. Weare's reply to Mr. Henry Harrisse—*London :* privately printed for the author. 1897 (560)

12mo. T + pp 3-12.

Mr. PROWSE's reply to HARRISSE, see Nos. 390 and 493, is reprinted on pp. 10-12.

WEARE (GEORGE EDWARD) John Cabot and the Matthew (561)

In *Notes and Queries*,—*London*, 4 September, 1897, 8th series, xii. 189-191. Reprinted as :

WEARE (GEORGE EDWARD) Cabot's discovery [. . . as No. 560] Mr. G. E. Weare's further reply to Mr. Henry Harrisse—*London* 1897 (562)

12mo. T + pp 1-8.

WEISE (ARTHUR JAMES) The Discoveries of America to the year 1525 by Arthur James Weise—*New York*, Putnams, 1884 (563)

8vo. T + pp iii-xii + 380 + 18 maps + plate.
The Cabots, 186-204.

WELLER (F. S.).

Mr. Weller's map showing a conjectural route for Cabot's 1497 voyage is mentioned under MARKHAM, No. 453.

WILLIS (WILLIAM).

The *Documentary History of Maine*, edited by Mr. Willis, is described under KOHL, No. 429.

WINSHIP (GEORGE PARKER) Cabot Bibliography. Compiled by George Parker Winship (564)

In the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Public Library,—*Providence*, Rhode Island, June, 1897, iii. 137-157, 4to. Reprinted in 8vo, 2 T + pp 3-71.

The basis for the present work, containing 237 titles. The notes were taken for the most part, by quotation or in abstract, from the published opinions of Winsor, Harrisse, and other recognized authorities. A comparison with the notes in the present volume reveals many curious illustrations of the partiality and misrepresentation which is apt to result from a failure to test opinions, taken at second-hand, by a careful examination of the thing to which they refer.

WINSHIP (GEORGE PARKER) John Cabot and the study of sources. (565)

In the *Report* of the American Historical Association for 1897,—*Washington*, 1898, 35-41. Also issued separately.

A protest against such historical writing as may justly be characterized as "illogical conclusions maintained by baseless inferences and unwarranted assumptions."

The *American Historical Review* for October, 1898, iv. 159-162, contained a review article by Mr. Winship on DAWSON, Nos. 316-319, BEAZLEY, No. 256, and WEARE, No. 558. (565[a])

WINSHIP (GEORGE PARKER) Sebastian Cabot, 1508 (566)

In the *Geographical Journal*,—*London*, February, 1899, xiii. 204-209.

A statement of the reasons for supposing that Cabot may have made a voyage into the Arctic regions in 1508-9.

WINSHIP (GEORGE PARKER) Cabot on the American natives—1497-1508 (566*)

In the *American Anthropologist*,—*New York*, July, 1899, i. (new series) 588-590.

A note on the references to the natives contained in the accounts of Cabotian voyages to the coasts of British America.

WINSHIP (GEORGE PARKER) Some facts in regard to John and Sebastian Cabot (566†)

In the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society for 25 April, 1900, new series, xiv.

A statement of the reasons for some of the statements which appear in the *Introduction* to the present volume.

WINSOR (JUSTIN) Narrative and Critical History of America, edited by Justin Winsor—*Boston*, Houghton, Mifflin and Company (567)

Folio. 8 volumes.

Volumes i. and viii. are dated 1889; iii. and iv. were copyrighted in 1884; ii. in 1886; v. and vi. in 1887; vii. in 1888.

See DEANE, No. 327. Other references to the Cabots are noted in the indices to volumes i., ii., and iv. Sebastian Cabot's La Plata expedition is discussed in viii. 384.

WINSOR (JUSTIN) Christopher Columbus and how he received and imparted the spirit of discovery by Justin Winsor—*Boston* 1891. (568)

8vo. T + pp v-xi + 674.

The part played by the Cabots in the general movement which is associated with the career of Columbus is discussed on pp. 339-346, 624-628.

WINSOR (JUSTIN) Harrisse's Discovery of North America (569)

In the *Nation*,—*New York*, 29 September and 6 October, 1892, lv. 244-246, 264-266.

WINSOR (JUSTIN) Cabotiana (570)

In the *Nation*,—*New York*, 7 December, 1893, lvii. 433-434. Mainly a review of TARDUCCI.

WINSOR (JUSTIN) The Cabot controversies and the right of England to North America (571)

In the *Proceedings* of the Massachusetts Historical Society, November, 1896,—*Boston*, 1897, 2nd series, xi. 156-169. Also issue separately.

WINSOR (JUSTIN) Cabot and the transmission of English power in North America. An Address delivered before the New York Historical Society on its ninety-second anniversary, Wednesday, November 18, 1896, by Justin Winsor, LL.D.—*New York* 1896. (572)

8vo. 2 T + pp 3-38.

WINSOR (JUSTIN) Cabot and Bristol by Justin Winsor. (573)

In the *Independent*,—*New York*, 24 June, 1897, xlix. No. 2534. Suggestive of the way in which the conditions and surroundings out from which Cabot sailed influenced his impressions of the regions upon which he lighted in 1497. Mr. Winsor records the curious Bristol custom of speaking the name of the navigators after the French fashion (Cabō) as if from Chabot, perhaps the original name of the French family on the island of Jersey,—see LODGE, No. 438.

WINTHROP (ROBERT CHARLES).

Mr. Winthrop's remarks on the photographic facsimiles of the Cabot map, No. 39^4, are in the *Proceedings* of the Massachusetts Historical Society for December, 1882, xx. 39-40. (574)

WOODBURY (CHARLES LEVI) The relation of the

fisheries to the discovery and settlement of North America . . . by Charles Levi Woodbury—*Boston* 1880. (575)

8vo. T + pp 3-26.

The evidence which convinced Mr. Woodbury that "neither Columbus, Cabot, nor Cortereal drew the French and Basque" to the fishing banks is stated on pp. 4-7.

WRONG (George M.) The Cabots (576)

The substance of a paper read by Professor Wrong before the Canadian Institute in Toronto, 28 March, 1896, was printed as a review of Harrisse, No. 387, and Dawson, No. 317, in the *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*,—*Toronto*, 1897, i. 28-33.

ZERI (Augusto) Giovanni e Sebastiano Caboto. Notizie di Augusto Zeri (577)

In the *Revista Marittima*,—*Roma*, March, 1881. Also issued separately, pp. 11 + map, 8vo.

An effort to prove, in reply to Nicholls, No. 467, that the Cabots were born in Italy.

ZURLA (Placido) Di Marco Polo e degli altri viaggiatori Veneziani più illustri dissertazioni del P. Ab. D. Placido Zurla—*Venezia* 1818-1819 (579)

4to. 2 volumes. T + pp iii-viii + 391; 408 + 4 maps.

Giovanni e Sebastiano Cabotto, ii. 274-286. A map shows the routes followed by the two Cabots in 1496 and by Sebastian in 1526.

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